CAROLINA OBSERVER.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Cheap Goods.

THE Subscriber having determined to close his business in this place, would offer the following articles low for cash, viz:—Coffee, loaf and brown Sugar, Molasses, Swedes and English Iron, Salt, German and blister Steel, Cotton Bagging and Rope, Pepper and Spice, Mackerel and Mullets, fur and wool Hats, Corn, Bacon, (put up for family use) together with a great many other articles.

JAS. G. COOK,
Foot of Hay Mount.

February 7, 1832. 66-2w.

Molasses and Sugar.

JUST RECEIVED PER STAMBOAT JOHN WALKER,
59 Hhds. new crop MOLASSES,
6 do. Porto Rico SUGAR.
In Store,
A few tons of LOGWOOD, for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

February 6.

Salt.

2500 Bushels Cadiz *SALT*, received per boat Clarendon, for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

February 6.

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers inform their former customers and the Public, that they have joined their stocks in Trade, and intend transacting the Mercantile Business under the Firm of

LOCKE & BAUGHAN.

Their stock consists of a very general assortment, and they pledge themselves to dispose of their goods at the most moderate prices for cash or country produce. Their store is in the Brick range of Buildings, North side of Person street, near Liberty Point,

WILLIAM LOCKE,
C. T. BAUGHAN.

Fayetteville, 4th February, 1832. 66-tf.

For Rent.

THE Store lately occupied by
C. T. BAUGHAN.

Just Received,

By Steam Boat Henrietta,
50 Bags prime Coffee.
WILLKINGS & Co.

February 7, 1832.

Just Received,

ON consignment, and will be sold low for cash, an assortment of
Men's Brogans and Shoes.
A. KIMBALL.

February 7.

Wrapping Paper.

100 Reams Wrapping Paper, just received and for sale by
A. KIMBALL.

February 7.

MACKEREL, &c.

20 Barrels No. 1 and 2, } Fall caught MACKEREL.
20 ½ Bbls. No. 1, }
50 Boxes Prime COD FISH,
Received per Steam Boat and Only Son, for sale by
AMOS KIMBALL.

February 7. 66-tf.

JUST RECEIVED,

PER STEAM BOAT HENRIETTA, AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
20 Barrels N. E. RUM,
5 qr. Casks Teneriffe WINE,
10 bbls. Lump SUGAR,
5 Boxes CORDIAL,
3 Kegs SALT PETRE.
AMOS KIMBALL.

February 7. 66-tf.

Coffee, Rum, &c.

12 Bags good Coffee,
10 Bbls. N. E. Rum,
30 Boxes Codfish, (put up for family use)
10 Bbls. Loaf Sugar,
Just received per Steam Boat Henrietta, and for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

February 7.

STEAM BOAT STOCK for sale.

On Monday, the 2d day of April next, will be sold at Public Auction, at the Town House in Fayetteville, one-half of the HENRIETTA STEAM BOAT, her three Tow Boats, CLARENDON, ONLY SON, and MESSENGER, and the Flat SPIDER, being one-half of the Capital Stock of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, incorporated in 1827 and 1828, for twenty-one years. The above Stock will be sold in any number of Shares to suit purchasers. The Henrietta has undergone a thorough repair last Fall, and the Tow Boats are all nearly new and in good repair. Any information required can be obtained by application to the Subscriber. Terms made known at sale.

JOHN CRUSOE, *Attorney*
of B. Rush, Proprietor.

Fayetteville, February 6, 1832. 66ts.

NOTICE.—Persons having claims against the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, will please present them to the Subscriber on or before the 15th day of March next.

JOHN CRUSOE, *Ag't H. S. B. CO.*

Fayetteville, February 6, 1832. 66ts.

Carthage Hotel.

MOORE COURT HOUSE, N. Carolina.

The Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has had a large addition built to his Dwelling House, also a convenient Boarding House, divided into small rooms for the purpose of accommodating those who may wish private rooms, which will render the establishment more accommodating. His Table will be supplied with the best the country will afford.

☞His Stables are in ample order and filled with the best of provender. With care and attention, he hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage.

A. McDONALD.

Carthage, Moore County, Jan. 20, 1832. 64-6t.

Specific for Ague and Fever.

THOMAS'S INDIAN MEDICAMENTUM,

AN infallible remedy for Ague and Fever, and all diseases of the stomach, arising from bile. Experience, the surest and most convincing teacher, has most satisfactorily proved the efficacy of this medicine, as a remedy for the above named diseases.

It has frequently been tried, in long standing cases of Ague and Fever, and has been attended with success. If resorted to on the first attack of the Ague, one dose is sufficient.

Patients who use this medicine, will not find themselves, while using it, under the necessity of changing their ordinary diet, or suspending their attention to business.

When the stomach is surcharged with bile, one dose of the **MEDICAMENTUM** gives relief, as it cleanses the stomach of all morbid humours and prevents all predisposition to head-ache, indigestion and fevers, it will be found to be one of the most useful and convenient Spring and Fall purgatives that can be resorted to.

For sale at the Book Store of
JAMES HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, Feb 7. 66-tf.

BOOK STORE REMOVED.

THE Subscriber has taken the Store lately occupied by Mr. K. T. Morgan, on the north side of Person street, third door east of the Market Square, where he offers for sale, a general assortment of

Books & Stationary,

BLANK BOOKS, &c. &c.
JAMES HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, Jan. 24, 1832. 64-f.

New Goods.

JAMES BAKER informs his former customers and the public generally, that he has this day recommenced business in the Store on the north side of Hay street, adjoining the Store of C. P. Mallett, Esq He is now opening a general and well selected assortment of

Hardware, Cutlery, Paints,
OILS, DYE STUFFS, DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Groceries, &c.

All of which he is disposed to sell at prices unusually low.

January 23, 1832. 64 6w.

Old Copper.

CASH paid for a quantity of old COPPER, by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

January 24.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell on liberal terms, that desirable body of LAND, on Deep River, in Chatham County, which was devised to Mrs. C. Cameron by the late M. McQueen. There are few tracts of Land which present stronger inducements to the purchasers of real estate, than this. No dwelling house or other tenement has been erected upon it—but it offers an extensive settlement to one desirous of farming on a large scale, for it embraces One Thousand Acres, a large portion of which, from the light and sandy nature of the soil is particularly adapted to the culture of Cotton. There are also, between eighty and one hundred acres of first rate Low Grounds, now open and prepared for cultivation, together with one of the most extensive and desirable ranges in the country for stock of every description. This Land adjoins the Land of P. A. Stedman and others and lies immediately on the Fayetteville road, about three miles below the Plantation of Peter Evans, Esq.—Those desirous of purchasing will please make application to the Subscriber, in the town of Pittsborough.

HUGH McQUEEN,
Trustee for Mrs. C. Cameron.

January 26, 1832. 65-8w.

C. P. Mallett,

HAS removed his Store into the west end of the New Buildings erected by T. J Curtis, on Hay street, opposite the site of the Lafayette Hotel, where, in addition to the stock on hand, he is now opening a very general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Suitable to the Fall and Winter season, among which ARE,

Rose, point and duffle BLANKETS,
Fine and coarse CLOTHS,
Satinetts and Vestings,
Brown and bleached Sheetings,
Ditto do Shirtings,
Domestic Ginghams,
French ditto
Irish Linens and Sheetings,
Table ditto.—Scotch and bird-eye Diaper,
A handsome assortment of Prints & furniture Calico,
Bed-tick, Baize and Flannels,
Mull mull, jaconet, book and Swiss Muslins,
Umbrellas, silk, cotton, and oiled linen,
Oiled Frocks and Pea-Jackets,
White and coloured worsted Hosiery,
Ditto do cotton ditto
Caps, Shoes and Hats, a good assortment,
Cotton Bagging and bale Rope,
School Books, and a general assortment of other Books and Stationary,
A general assortment of Cutlery and Hardware,
Loaf and lump Sugar,
Coffee, Cocoa, *prepared*, and loaf Salt,
Imperial, Hyson and Black Teas,
Bunch Raisins,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Epsom and Glauber Salts—Camphor,
Copperas, Saltpetre and Sulphur,
Spanish Brown, dry and in oil,
White Lead, do do.
Other Paints,
Window Glass and Putty,
Dupont's Powder,
Castor and sweet Oil,
Bar Iron, Steel, Lead and Shot,
Cheese and Soap,
Saddles and Trunks.

These articles, with many others not mentioned, have been selected with care, and will be disposed of upon very moderate profits.

Fayetteville, 18th October. 1831. 50tf.

CHEESE.

18 Casks prime CHEESE, just received by Steam Boat John Walker, and for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

January 24.

Tin Plate.

20 Boxes TIN PLATE, just received by Steam Boat John Walker, and for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

January 24.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber informs the public, that he is now opening a LARGE STOCK of

Dry Goods,

In his New Brick Building near Market Square,
AMONGST WHICH ARE,

A great variety of Cloths, of every description, Sattinets, Flannels, Baizes, Blankets, bleached and unbleached Domestic Goods, 6-4 Bed Ticking, Cambrics and Muslins, Bombazetts, Hats and Shoes, Irish Linens.

ALSO,

A great variety of *SILKS*, all of which he is prepared to sell, by wholesale or retail, as low as it is possible that the same descriptions can be sold in this State.

JNO. McARN.

January 4, 1832.

For Sale,

An excellent second hand
CARRIAGE,
an elegant
BAROUCHE,
and one common Barouche.
J. McARN.

January 4, 1832 63tf.

Fresh Lime.

150 Casks fresh LIME, made from the celebrated Dexter Rock of Providence, R. I Those wishing a strong cement, would do well to give it a trial. Just receiving from boat Washington, and for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

January 17. 63tf.

To the Afflicted.

Hadlock's Vegetable POWDER,
For the Diseases of the Lungs.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted by the wasting diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the incipient stages of those diseases. It promotes that gentle perspiration which is healthy, and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs; assuages cough; promotes a free and mild expectoration; removes pain from the chest; relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration; corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to; and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor, which that cruel disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.

For sale at the Proprietor's Book Store, Fayetteville.

N. B. The above Medicine will be found an invaluable remedy for Influenza and common Colds, which so often end in Consumption.

Fayetteville, 1832.

REMOVAL.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.,

HAVE removed their Auction and Commission Establishment to the commodious Brick Store, lately erected on Green street, which for safety and situation, is inferior to none in Fayetteville. They will attend to the receiving and forwarding of Goods, and Storage and sale of Cotton, &c. They have large Warehouses removed from the centre of the town, where Cotton and Goods can be stored in comparative safety.

THOS SANDFORD & CO. can effect Insurance on any consignments at the lowest premium. Intending to devote their attention *solely*, to the Commission Business, they will endeavor to give satisfaction.

December 6. 57tf.

CONGRESS.

DEBATE IN THE SENATE,
ON MR. VAN BUREN'S NOMINATION.

We make the following extract from Mr. Poindexter's Speech. It embraces all the material parts of it:—

If the friends of the nominee deem the information which I have received, and on which, for the present, I must rely, inaccurate or susceptible of satisfactory explanation, I invite them, I urge them, in justice to their friend, to rescue him from every shade of suspicion which may be cast on him, by the appointment of a committee, to be chosen by this honorable body, who shall be charged with the duty of collecting all the testimony which can be adduced, either for or against the nominee, and making a faithful report of it to the Senate; and if the result should be such as to satisfy my mind that the nominee is innocent of the unworthy conduct which has been ascribed to him, my vote will be given in favor of his nomination, with more real pleasure than I can feel in obeying the dictates of duty, by denying to him my support. To such a committee I am authorized to furnish the names of several gentlemen, high in the confidence of the country, who are ready to testify, on oath if required, to all the facts which they have authorized me to communicate to the Senate on the present occasion, in a much more enlarged and satisfactory manner, than it is in my power to give them. But I must be permitted to remark, that if this invitation is declined by the friends of Mr. Van Buren, my vote must be recorded against his nomination, confiding, as I do, in the honorable sources from which my information is derived. I forbear to dwell on the novel and extraordinary character of the instructions given by Mr. Van Buren to Mr. McLane, our late Minister to London, on the subject of opening the West India trade. The views presented of the nature and character of these instructions, by other gentlemen, leave me nothing to add but the expression of my deep regret, that, under any circumstances, the Secretary of State, acting, either under the influence of his own passions or prejudices, or by the instructions of the President, should deem it compatible with the dignity of his station, or the elevated character of his country, to approach the throne of a foreign monarch in the style of supplication, asking favors on the humiliating assurance that the party to which he belonged, exercising the powers of government, were better entitled to his tender mercies than their predecessors in office, who, it seems, had been guilty of the crime of demanding, under color of right from his Majesty, concessions in favor of American commerce which a more enlightened administration, recently brought into power by an overwhelming majority of the people, were ready to abandon as unfounded "*pretensions.*" Such an appeal was unnecessary, and unworthy of a statesman representing the interests and honor of a great and powerful nation in its intercourse with Foreign Powers, and merits the reproof of this honorable body as an integral part of the Executive.

But, Mr. President, what is the history of the conduct of Mr. Van Buren in reference to his intercourse with the Chief Magistrate, and those associated with him in the administration at the Seat of the National Government? He entered the councils of President Jackson with sullen reserve on his brow, under which he concealed all his opinions on the great questions which agitated the nation. He seized on circumstances which pre-existed his induction into office, novel in their character in this country, but familiar at the Court of Louis the Fifteenth, in France, and of Charles the Second of England, by means of which, he contrived to "ride upon the whirlwind, and direct the storm," and to render the credulous and confiding chief, whose weakness he flattered, and whose prejudices he nourished, subservient to all his purposes, personal and political. His plans of operation were shrouded in darkness and mystery, and executed by the arm of power, nerved by the recent developement of public opinion, for the accomplishment of his ulterior views, which knew no limit short of controlling and directing the destinies of the nation. The established practice of every preceding administration, to hold cabinet councils, was abolished, and the secret machinery of political intrigue was put into successful operation, worked by the skill of the master spirit behind the curtain. No board of consultation around the green cloth was held, where each member was required to unfold his sentiments freely and frankly of men and measures connected with national policy.

No principles were promulgated as the standard by which the people might test the claims of the administration to their confidence and support. Every thing was involved in doubt and uncertainty, in order to catch the breeze of popular impulse in whatever direction it might set, and to conform to its overwhelming influence. The southern politician who complained of oppression, was soothed, flattered, or *threatened* according to the thermometer which regulated the political atmosphere around the walls of the palace. The monopolists and office hunters received assurances to satisfy their utmost wishes and expectations, and the doctrines of the "American System" were adopted and repudiated according to calculations founded on a well arranged scale of political profit and loss.

An effort to restore the ancient usage of cabinet councils, made by a few of the most devoted friends of Gen. Jackson, was repelled with indignation, and the friendly interposition falsely ascribed to personal hostility to a particular member of his cabinet.—These gentlemen have ever since been looked on with distrust and suspicion by the President.

Thus protected from all interference on the part of his associates in power, and from public animadversion, Mr. Van Buren shaped his course to suit the crisis, keeping steadily in view his ultimate elevation to the first office in the gift of a free people. Possessed, as he was, of the unlimited confidence of Gen. Jackson, he very soon found free access to his ear, and by appropriate advances, led him into excesses, and errors, fatal to the tranquility of the country, without affording the slightest evidence that he, in any manner, participated in producing the results which he anxiously desired to accomplish. The proscriptive policy, pushed, as it was, to extremities which the public interest did not seem to require, and far beyond the practice of any other Chief Magistrate, has been universally attributed to the advice and influence of Mr. Van Buren. This system, combined with the whole patronage of Government, was, as far as practicable, placed at his discretion, to smooth the way to the ulterior object of his ambition. He made himself almost the sole adviser of the President during the first two years of his administration, and every one who stood in his way was made to feel the power of Executive denunciation. To this cause may be attributed the unprovoked rupture between the first and second officers of this Government; the prostration of those noble and high-minded friends to whose unwavering exertions, and lofty eloquence, Gen. Jackson must feel himself indebted for his success in the late contest for the Presidency; and finally, the dissolution of the cabinet, and the consequent nomination of Mr. Van Buren as Minister to the Court of London.

I have, Mr. President, been put in possession of a communication, tracing, with great minuteness, and I have no doubt, accurately, the means resorted to by Mr. Van Buren to produce the rupture between General Jackson and those honorable men who had accepted his invitation to become members of his political family. I forbear to read this paper to the Senate, because of the peculiar matters of which it treats, but I hold myself ready to deliver it, with the name of the author, to any committee of investigation which may be appointed to embody the evidence on this subject. I have also received, from a gentleman now in this city, a statement of a conversation held with the late Secretary of State, after he had surrendered the seals of office, which I beg leave to lay on the table, as the facts it details are intimately connected with those transactions which have occupied so large a share of the public attention, and which I regret to say have never been explained in a manner to satisfy the moral feeling of the country. Of the writer of this communication, I have very little personal knowledge, but he has the most respectable testimonials of his good character and conduct; and, I am informed, has been favorably known as the editor of a Journal in New York, friendly to the present administration of the government. For myself, I do not doubt the verity of his statement, and I submit it, without comment, to those who desire information on the matters to which it relates.

Mr. President, in addition to the unbroken current of testimony to which I have already adverted, showing most clearly the foul means employed by the late Secretary of State to appropriate the name and well earned fame of Gen. Jackson to the advancement of his own ambitious projects, and to overthrow all who obstructed his path to political power, I feel it to be my duty to give to the Senate the substance of a conversation which took place between the President and a member of his late cabinet, simultaneously with its dissolution. Sir, the distinguished gentleman who made the statement of this interview is too far above suspicion to need from me the eulogy which his character, public and private, so justly merits. His ejection from a station which he did not seek, the duties of which he discharged with so much credit to himself and advantage to his country, is a melancholy evidence of the frailty of political friendships, when assailed by the ruthless intrigues of an ambitious aspirant. But, sir, the frowns of a delinquent friend, clothed with the panoply of power, are impotent and harmless, when the intended victim is protected by the mild radiance of virtue, and the shield of imperishable honor. The President invited this gentleman to a private audience for the purpose of making known to him the new arrangements on which he had determined. He commenced with an air of diplomatic caution, and studied precision. "Sir, I submit to you two letters, which I have received from the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of War, resigning their respective offices, and ask for them your serious consideration." "Sir," replied the astonished Secretary, "I am a plain man, and your friend. Our intercourse has been of long duration, and you know that diplomacy is no part of my character or yours. Let us, therefore, as to tell me, frankly what you intend, and what you desire of me." "Then, sir, I will inform you that I mean to reorganize my cabinet." "Very well, sir, I hope you will profit by the change. I have not been your friend for the sake of office, and I wish only to be informed whether my conduct while in your cabinet was satisfactory to you." "Sir," said the President, "I have no fault to find with you." "With this assurance," said the Secretary, "I am contented; but allow me to inquire who is to be your Secretary of State?" "Mr. Livingston," was the reply. "Who is to take the Treasury Department?" "Mr. McLane, now Minister in England." "Who will occupy the Navy Department?" "Mr. Woodbury." "And pray, sir, who is to replace Mr. McLane in England?" "Mr. VAN BUREN." And so the conversation ended.

The inference, which is inseparable from these disclosures, must be obvious to every man whose mind is in search of truth, and whose judgment is free from the "malign influence" of prejudice.

The finger of a disciplined intriguer is visible in all the various efforts made to dismiss particular members of the cabinet, from an early period after the inauguration of Gen. Jackson, until it was effected in 1831. The object cannot be mistaken; and at this day the *managers* scarcely attempt to conceal their fixed purpose of designating Mr. Van Buren as the successor of the present Chief Magistrate "*nolens volens,*" as they are pleased to express it. Sir, on what *data* can we reconcile the prompt and unhesitating answer given by the President to each inquiry relating to the individuals who were to compose the new cabinet, other than a preconcerted and explicit arrangement, formed on mature deliberation, and a free and full consultation with those whose political opinions he was accustomed to take on all subjects of great and absorbing interest to the country?

Is not the fact as distinctly known to every one acquainted with the political movements at the seat of the National Government, as any on record, that for more than a year preceding the rupture of the late cabinet, no consultations were held, and but a formal intercourse kept up between the President and three of his constitutional advisers? It cannot, and, I presume, will not be denied, that the Secretary of State had so managed as to occupy the first place in the confidence and affections of the Chief Magistrate. The only rational conclusion, therefore, to which I can bring my mind, after a careful and impartial examination of this whole subject, is, that the Secretary of State, prior to his own *voluntary* resignation, had not only ascertained that a general sweep was to be made of all those whose influence he dreaded, and who could not be induced "to bend the knee to Baal," but had organized a new cabinet, and "though last not least," had taken especial care to open an avenue, through which he might with safety retreat, and plant himself in a situation still more commanding in the public eye, and better calculated to accelerate the consummation of his ulterior purposes. "Who is to replace Mr. McLane in England?" "Mr. Van Buren." Sir, the time at which this declaration was made is very remarkable; it preceded the publication of the modest *diplomatic* letter of resignation, in which the Secretary of State attempts to mystify the causes which had operated on his mind, in surrendering the high trust to which he had been called by the President. He artfully seeks in that anomalous communication, to excite the sympathies of the American People by pretended *self-immolation*, at the shrine of pure, disinterested patriotism. He retired to the *shades of private life*, to disentangle the Administration of President Jackson, and to restore harmony in his councils! No sinister motives lingered in the mind of the unbought patriot—no mission to London in the vista—but the noble sacrifice is magnanimously offered upon the altar of public good, with the reservation of such future rewards as a grateful People might bestow, on one whose merits could only be excelled by the purity of his intentions! Sir, would it be credited by a virtuous and enlightened People, that, at the very moment when these high-souled sentiments and patriotic professions were unblushingly thrown before the world, the individual who appropriated them to himself, held the guarantee, that, in lieu of the office which he resigned, he should forthwith be created Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James! And yet the fact is established, by the conversation I have quoted, and strongly corroberated by the letter of the President, in which he reluctantly accepts the resignation.

Mr. President, I can view this nomination in no other light, than the result of a systematic course of political gambling and intrigue, originating in personal ambition, and prosecuted with unrelenting ostracism and proscription, in every high-minded statesman in the Nation who refused to subscribe to the articles of faith dictated by this nominee, and prescribed as a test by which the patronage of the Government should be dispensed throughout this widely extended country. The succession to the Presidential Chair must be secured to this Court favorite, and the means to accomplish this end, were placed at his disposal. Under these impressions, I should be guilty of a gross dereliction of duty to the President, and my own conscience, by advising and consenting to this nomination. I beg to be informed of the necessity of so much haste in despatching a minister to London. No negotiations were pending which required the presence of a minister, with full powers, at that court. England was represented here by a Charge d'Affaires. We had a diplomatic agent there of equal grade; and surely the relations between the two Nations might have been suffered to remain in this equitable condition until the annual meeting of Congress, when the advice and consent of the Senate could have been asked, before the public chest had been opened for the outfit and salary of a minister.

The circumstances connected with this unnecessary precipitancy renders it obnoxious to the strongest objections, and warrants the conclusion that it was designed to operate on the action of the Senate, in their deliberations on this nomination. I cannot subject my opinions to the control of a premature movement on the part of the Executive. Sir, I am aware, that for this independent exercise of my best judgment, I shall be denounced by the press, as the partisan of a competitor for the Presidential chair. I spurn the imputation. At my time of life, I have nothing to hope from the smiles, still less to fear from the frowns of any man in power. I honor the man whose heart is pure; whose actions through life exhibit acid proof that he is honest in the cause of human liberty; but, when I am invoked to give my sanction to dark intrigue, political management and corruption, at the hazard of incurring the displeasure of "those who feel power and forget right," I will fearlessly and faithfully discharge the trust reposed in me by my country, by a firm vindication of the moral feeling of the People who compose this young and gigantic republic. I will repress and correct the influence of vice, by inflicting merited chastisement on all who perpetrate it.

[The following is an extract from a letter of Sam'l E. Clement, to Mr. Poindexter, detailing a conversation with Mr. Van Buren, referred to in the above Speech:]

"Soon after the dissolution of Gen. Jackson's first Cabinet, while the Ex-Secretary of State, Mr. Van Buren, was in New York, waiting the arrival of Mr. Louis McLane from the Court of St. James, I saw him. Being then the editor of a paper supporting

the measures of the Administration, I felt, as was natural, some interest in the events which had transpired, and were to transpire. I asked Mr. Van Buren who was to take the place of Mr. McLane at the Court of St. James? He replied that *he* had the offer of the mission, but that he was undecided as to the propriety of accepting it. He said his friends were of different opinions as to the policy of his leaving the country at that time, there being some arrangements to make in the Republican party for future operations. He observed that he was anxious to have an interview with Mr. McLane before leaving, if he should conclude to go. On being interrogated by me as to the *real* causes of the dissolution of the Cabinet, whether it was, as has been alleged by some of the editors, caused by Mrs. Eaton, or by a mutual dissension among the heads of departments? he answered, that Mrs. Eaton had no agency in the matter, but that it was caused more by the conduct of Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Ingham, who desired the retirement of Gen. Jackson from office at the expiration of the first four years of his term of service, and who had endeavored to consummate their designs by *traducing the character of a chaste and virtuous woman.* On remarking to Mr. Van Buren that I thought *he* had managed well to pass unscathed through the fiery ordeal, he laughingly replied,—"Yes, I had seen for some two or three months the approach of trouble, and that a dissolution of the Cabinet *must* ensue—the materials of which it was composed being too discordant to continue together in harmony—and, to *save myself,* I thought it better to retire in time, knowing that if *I* led the way, the rest *must* follow."

EXTRACT FROM MR. EWING'S SPEECH.

Mr. EWING, of Ohio, said he rose for the purpose of replying to the Hon. Senator from North Carolina, (Mr. Brown,) and with a view also to add something to what had been said by the Hon. Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. Webster,) who had placed the question before the Senate, in nearly all the aspects in which it had presented itself to his, (Mr. E's.) mind

The Hon. Senator from North Carolina has said, that the treaty negociated by our Minister at London under the instructions which are now the subject of animadversion, is a splendid treaty—that it has yielded, and will yield a golden harvest to our people; and that it is the success of the negociation, casting all others in the shade, which has excited envy and animosity against the parties concerned in that brilliant transaction. Sir, said Mr. E. it is the common resort of all men when brought to answer for a misdemeanor, to retort the charge of envy, or enmity against their accusers. Pretences of this kind can always be advanced—though not *always sustained,* and when *supported* by evidence, and not resting on mere assertion, they are entitled to no weight, except in those cases in which the accusation to be repelled, rests for its support upon the *evidence* of the envious and malignant accuser. What has it to do with the question before the Senate, whether the nominee is the subject of love or hatred—of malice or good will? Here is no room for falsehood, and little for misconstruction. We have before us, under his own sign manual, the very paper on which we must acquit or condemn him. We have it before us here, sir, it will go abroad to the nation and the world, with the sanction or censure of the Senate stamped upon it. Friendship cannot brighten, nor envy deepen its shades. Before us, and before the American People, upon its own merits must it stand or fall. Nor does the Hon Senator touch the question under discussion, when he tells us that an arrangement effected pursuant to these instructions is advantageous to the United States—that it adds to our commerce, and puts money in the pockets of our people. I neither admit nor deny his assumptions as to that fact, for it is not now a proper time for the discussion of that subject. On another day, on a fit occasion, and with open doors, shall (I trust) this matter be investigated, and then, perhaps, their golden visions will vanish into air. But it is not the *arrangement* to which I now object, but the *manner* in which it was sued for. Let it be, if gentlemen please, a splendid boon, a golden gift obtained from Great Britain by the superior talents and favor of this subtle Secretary—*that gold is bought too dear,* which is purchased at the expense of our national honor—which is sued for—begged for of a British Minister—kneit for—prayed for—before a British, or any other earthly throne.

But, sir, said Mr. E. this tone of submission, of supplication and apology, is not to my mind the most objectionable characteristic of this paper. We have, it is true, since the first formation of our Government, been divided into parties *at home.* Our people have differed in the choice of their rulers. Sometimes on principle—sometimes, merely as to men; but heretofore, whether in peace or war, *abroad* we have presented an undivided front, and never before has there been a solitary instance in our country, when our dissensions have been sent abroad by the accredited agents of our Government, and urged as arguments for the consideration of a foreign Power. But, by this despatch, sir, our family quarrels, our private animosities, which, in common decency ought to die within our own doors, are presented in bold relief, and made the subject of earnest representation to the British crown. *For what honest purpose is this thing done?* Does any man suppose that the British Minister or the British Monarch cares who is at the head of our Government, unless they expect to *profit,* by the ascendency of some individual or party? If it were "*the country, the whole country, and nothing but the country,*" which the Secretary sought to benefit by this official act, why did he urge to England, (for it mattered not to them,) the *opinions* of the *dominant party* in this country? Sir, the American Republic—the nation—is lost sight of in this despatch, and the Minister is instructed to present himself at the British Court as the emissary of those who had come into power *as he assumes, because they supported the British claims against American pretensions.*

REMARKS OF MR. MARCY.

Mr. MARCY said, that he had intimated heretofore, more than once, that it was not his intention to offer to the Senate any observations upon the main question now before them. What regarded the public conduct of the present Minister to London, was better understood by other members, and what was to be said in explanation or vindication of it, would be better said and better received from most of them, by reason of their great experience in public affairs, and their particular knowledge of the transactions which have been brought under review in this discussion. He had determined that it would be his duty to trouble the Senate with remarks, only, in case topics should be introduced into the debate, with which he might well be supposed, from his local situation, to be particularly acquainted.

The occasion which rendered it proper that he should say something, had arisen in consequence of what had fallen from the honorable Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. CLAY.) His attack was not confined to the nominee; it reached the State, which he, (Mr. M.) represented in this body. One of the grounds of opposition to the Minister to London, taken by the Senator from Kentucky, was the pernicious system of party politics adopted by the present Administration, by which the honors and offices were put up to be scrambled for by partisans, &c. A system, which the Minister to London, as the Senator from Kentucky alleged, had brought here from the State in which he formerly lived, and had for so long a time acted a conspicuous part in its political transactions. I know, sir, said Mr. M., that it is the habit of some gentlemen to speak with censure or reproach of the politics of New York. Like other States, we have contests, and, as a necessary consequence, triumphs and defeats. The State is large, with great and diversified interests; in some parts of it, commerce is the object of general pursuit; in others, manufactures and agriculture are the chief concerns of its citizens. We have men of enterprise and talents, who aspire to public distinction. It is natural to expect from these circumstances, and others that might be alluded to, that her politics should excite more interest at home, and attract more attention abroad, than those of many other States in the Confederacy.

It may be, sir, that the politicians of that State are not fastidious as some gentlemen are, as to disclosing the principles on which they act. They boldly preach what they practise. When they are contending for victory, they avow their intention of enjoying the fruits of it. If they are defeated, they expect to retire from office. If they are successful, they claim, as a matter of right, the advantages of success. They see nothing wrong in the rule, that to the victor belongs the spoils of the enemy.

But if there be any thing wrong in the policy which the Senator from Kentucky has so strongly reprobated, he should know that this policy was not confined to the Minister to London and his friends in N. York, but is practised by his (Mr. CLAY's) own political friends in that State; he should know that if to one man more than any other now living, the existence of that policy is to be ascribed, it is to *one* of the Senator's own political friends. The practice of making extensive changes in the offices, on the change of parties in that State, was begun, I believe, before the nominee was upon the political stage; certainly while he was quite a young man, and before he had acquired great consideration in political affairs. I must be permitted, sir, to say, that, of all the party men with whom I have acted, or been particularly acquainted, (and the number of such is not small,) I know no one who has acted with, or advised to, more moderation than the person whose nomination we are now considering.

When the Senator from Kentucky condemns the present administration for making removals from office, and then ascribes the act to the pernicious system of politics imported from N. York, I fear he does not sufficiently consider the peculiar circumstances under which the present administration came into power. Gen. Jackson did not come in under the same circumstances that Mr. Adams did, or Mr. Monroe, or Mr. Madison. His accession was like that of Mr. Jefferson. He came in, sir, upon a political revolution. The contest was without a parallel. Much political bitterness was engendered. Criminations and recriminations were made. Slanders of a most extraordinary character flooded the land. When the present Chief Magistrate took upon himself the administration of the government, he found almost all the offices, from the highest to the lowest, filled by political enemies. That his Cabinet was composed of his friends, no one will complain. The reasons for thus composing it will apply with considerable force to many of the officers under the Heads of the several Departments.

If some dismissals of the subordinate officers in these departments were made, it will not be asserted that all opposed to the Administration were discharged. I have heard it confidently asserted, by those who I supposed spoke with knowledge on the subject, that many, perhaps a majority of those retained,—and almost all were retained—belong now to the opposition—they are the political supporters of the honorable Senator from Kentucky.

I have good reasons—very good reasons, for believing, that it is the gentleman's rule of conduct, to take care of his friends when he is in power. It requires not the foresight of a prophet, to predict, that if he shall come into power, he will take care of his friends, and if he does, I can assure him, I shall not complain; nor shall I be in the least surprised if he imitates the example which he now so emphatically denounces.

Now I am up, I will offer a few words relative to the much censured instructions to our former minister to England. I must say, I have discovered in them nothing to merit or provoke the harsh strictures bestowed on them. They do not, in my opinion, furnish a fit occasion for the Senator from Kentucky, to impute to Mr. Van Buren, as he has done, with passionate emphasis and frequent reiteration, a charge of falsehood or culpable ignorance. The language, which he desired might be taken down, is, "*that Mr. Van Buren stated what was false or he was culpably ignorant for not knowing that it was false.*" The instructions allege, that those who *first* asserted certain claims to interfere with the regulations of Great Britain, as to the colonial trade, *abandon* them, &c. The Senator from Kentucky chooses to consider this a declaration, that the late Administration *first* asserted the claims, and then abandoned them. If we admit his construction to be the true one, to what does it amount? He does not deny—indeed it is expressly admitted that the late administration asserted the claims, and then waived them.

What is then the mighty difference between the assertion in the instructions, and the fact as admitted here? We are told that the late Administration were not the *first* to assert them—that they were set up under the Administration of Mr. Monroe. If this pretended falsehood is of such a flagitious character as has been given to it, it is natural to expect that it would change very essentially the meaning of the sentence. If there be the least error in the instructions, it is in the use of the word *first;* strike out that *word* and let us see whether the meaning of the sentence is materially changed. Whether the late Administration were the *first* to assert the claims, and then gave them up; or asserted them after they had been previously asserted by Mr. Monroe's Administration, and then gave them up, is very nearly the same thing. If there was any thing wrong or reprehensible in asserting claims or pretensions, and then giving them up, the censure incurred by the late Administration for so doing, is not much mitigated by the circumstance that a preceding Administration had asserted similar claims or pretensions. It appears to me that if a cause of censure had not been very much wanted, such an one as this would not have been hunted up and put forth so prominently.

The manner in which our late Minister to London was instructed to conduct the negotiation, may, for ought I know, be unusual; but it does not appear to me to be censurable. The whole affair presents itself to me as a very plain matter. The British Government, by their act of Parliament of 1825, offer to the United States a participation in the trade with her American Colonies on certain conditions, the particulars of which it is not at all necessary now to consider.

The administration, for some reason or other—probably in the hope of getting better—refused the terms offered, and claimed more advantageous ones as a matter of right: but afterwards, finding, I presume, that better terms could not be obtained, and their claim of right could not be sustained, concluded to take those that were first offered and had been refused. When they proposed to take these terms, the British Government told them they were too late, and positively refused to grant what it had before offered. The colonial trade was lost to the country. The late administration attempted to recover it—they made more than one attempt to open a negotiation with the British Government, for the purpose of obtaining that trade on the very terms on which it had been offered to, and refused by them. This was the situation of affairs when that administration went out of power. The commercial interests of the country required that their successors, who thought the terms offered by the British Government should have been accepted, should make an effort to regain that important trade. As negotiation had been repeatedly and peremptorily refused to the Government of the United States, it was necessary to offer some excuse for attempting it again. That excuse was formed in the public and notorious fact, that the administration of the affairs of the United States had passed from the hands of those who refused the offered terms, into the hands of those who thought the offered terms ought to have been accepted, and who censured their predecessors for not accepting them. Mr. McLane was instructed to use this fact to remove any obstacle to opening the negotiation for the recovery of the lost West India Trade, in case any obstacle should be interposed on account of the manner in which the late administration had managed this affair. I confess that I cannot see any thing wrong in these much censured instructions. I see no invoking of favors on party considerations—no abandonment of honor or dignity.—Gentlemen may call it novel diplomacy; but I call it plain dealing, and the result has shown it was a successful negotiation.

REMARKS of MR. BROWN, OF N. C.

Mr. BROWN said, that unwilling as he had been to participate in this discussion, he could not, in justice to his own feelings, and to the distinguished individual, whose nomination as Minister to England was then before the Senate, refrain from giving utterance to the mingled sentiments of indignation and regret, at the course which the debate had taken—a course which struck him as at *least* extraordinary, and extremely unjust towards the nominee.

The acrimony with which Mr. Van Buren had been assailed, the epithets which had been so liberally bestowed on him, required some vindication at the hands of those who were favorable to confirming his nomination, against the injurious, and, as he believed, unwarrantable charges which had been preferred against him. He would here take leave to remind gentlemen, that reproachful epithets afforded but a poor substitute for argument, and more especially when addressed to a body whose deliberations should be governed by calm and dispassionate consideration.

The Senate had been told by the honorable gentleman [Mr. CLAY,] who had preceded him in this debate, that Mr. Van Buren, when acting as Secretary of State, had disgraced his country, by certain expressions contained in his instructions given to Mr. McLane, late Minister to England, in relation to the negotiation between the United States and Great Britain, on the subject of the West India trade.—Waiving all discussion as to whom the responsibility should attach, for instructions given to our foreign ministers, whether to the President of the United States or to his Secretary of State, he would concede to those opposed to the nomination the principle contended for by them, that the Secretary of State was responsible for his official conduct, to the fullest extent. He knew Mr. Van Buren too well, to believe, for a moment, that he would desire that any shield should be interposed to screen him from a proper responsibility; he believed he would sooner court the strictest inquiry, than endeavor to escape from it.—But to return to the instruction: What was the language which was deemed so exceptionable? In order to remove the impression, that a feeling of hostility was felt in this country towards Great Britain, which the improvident course of the late administration, in relation to the West India trade had produced, the late Secretary of State had alluded in his instructions to the change which the people of the U. States had made, in those who administered our Government, in the following language:—"The opportunities which you have derived, from a participation in our public councils, as well as other sources of information, will enable you to speak with confidence (*as far as you may deem it proper and useful so to do*) of the respective parts taken by those to whom the administration of this Government is now committed, in relation to the course heretofore pursued upon the subject of the colonial trade. Their views upon that point have been submitted to the people of the U. States, and the counsels by which your conduct is now directed, are the result of the judgment expressed by the only earthly tribunal to which the late administration was amenable for its acts." In making this suggestion, Mr. Van Buren had asserted what was most true; public opinion had discarded the late administration from power, and the party to whom the people of the United States had committed the reins of Government, *had been,* and were then, favorable to the proposed arrangement, he could therefore recognize in this no solid objection; but to his mind, it had more the appearance of the captiousness of verbal criticism, than any thing else. If there was any thing in the language which he had noticed of a submissive tone, as gentlemen had supposed, by proceeding a little further in the instructions, they would have found language which would effectually have removed all their apprehensions, and shows if the late Secretary of State knew how to use the language of conciliation, he also knew how to speak in a tone of manly firmness when urging the just claims of his country.

That part of the instructions to which he had reference was as follows: "If Great Britain deems it adverse to her interests to allow us to participate in the trade with her colonies, and finds nothing in th extension of it to others to induce her to apply the same rule to us, she will, we hope, be sensible of the propriety of placing her refusal on those grounds. To set up the acts of the late administration as the cause of forfeiture of privileges, which would otherwise be extended to the people of the United States, would, under existing circumstances, *be unjust in itself, and could not fail to excite their deepest sensibility* The tone of feeling which a course so unwise and untenable is calculated to produce, would doubtless be greatly aggravated," &c. Here was language firm and spirited, and indicating any thing else but a disposition to yield or compromit the honor of the country, and he could but consider it as extremely unjust on the part of the opponents of the nomination to single out detached parts of the instructions, without adverting to the r general tenor, and viewing them as a whole; the only fair rule to be resorted to, in the exposition of public documents.

But to come back to the charge of disgrace which had been so strongly urged and relied upon. How, sir, has the Minister to England disgraced his country? Where was the evidence of the imputed disgrace to be found? Was it to be found in the fact, that an arrangement had been made between the U. States and Great Britain, in relation to her colonial trade, substantially on the very same basis as that proposed under the administration of Mr. Adams, and were gentlemen *who then* approved that measure, *now* prepared to condemn the present administration for having succeeded in forming such an arrangement with the British Government, as the late Administration had proffered, and had failed to accomplish? Sir, said Mr. B., it appears to me that there lies the rub; the objection to Mr. Van Buren, he feared, with some gentlemen, was not that he had *done too little,* but that he had *done too much.* Under his auspices, as Secretary of State, a restoration of the West India trade had been effected, which the late Administration had, by several successive missions, in vain endeavored to effect for several years.

He called on gentlemen who had spoken so pathetically of their country's disgrace, to adduce some proof in support of the charge. When had the American name stood more honored abroad? Under what administration, from the origin of the Government to this time, had the national character held a more lofty elevation? There was no civilized country, but what American character, American institutions, were themes of the highest panegyric, and in none more than in that country, with whom this dishonorable transaction is said to have taken place.—The lively sensibility which the President had on all occasions shown to the honor of his country, forbade the supposition that he would ever have sanctioned instructions to a foreign Minister, by which the character of his country was to be compromised. That he had authorised the language of conciliation to be used, in the instructions to the Minister to England, was most honorable to him. From what President could a spirit of conciliation and courtesy towards England, come with more propriety than from him, by whose valor in the field her pride had been humbled?

There is no mark more infallible, as regards the degree of wisdom with which a nation is governed, than the respectability of that nation in other countries. All history will testify to the truth of the remark, that an administration conducted feebly, is contemptible abroad, and that which is conducted with wisdom and vigor, never fails to secure respect.

Mr. Brown said, he would not institute a comparison between the management of our diplomatic affairs, under the present administration, and that which had preceded it, and it would be from no apprehension that the result would not redound greatly to the credit of the existing Administration.

Mr. Van Buren had, he believed, while acting as Secretary of State, accomplished more in less time than any of his predecessors. Comparatively inexperienced in the new station in which he had been called to act, the ease with which he had adapted himself to it, the rapidity with which he had comprehended the arduous and difficult duties of Secretary of State, bore honorable testimony to his abilities as a statesman.

It had been objected to the nominee, that he had introduced into the Government of the United States, the party intrigues and discipline said to prevail in his own State. Without stopping to notice what he considered an unjust reflection, on the public character of a great and patriotic member of this Confederacy, he called upon those who made the charge to support it by proof. It was honorable to the reputation of Mr. Van Buren, both public and private, that when his enemies were asked to furnish evidence in support of the charges urged against him, that they were unable to fix upon him any one of them by the semblance of proof Possessing talents of a high order, and rapidly growing in the esteem of his countrymen, it was not a matter of surprise that he had been marked out as the victim of unmerited persecution.

Mr. B. could conceive of no adequate reason or motives for rejecting the nomination of the Minister to England. He was peculiarly fitted for the station which he then filled. His thorough and intimate acquaintance with the commercial relations of the two countries pointed him out as a fit and proper representative of our interests at the Court of Great Britain. The State of New York had repeatedly vouched for his character and standing, by bestowing on him the highest civil honors within her gift. Mr. B. said, he therefore considered it a duty which he owed to the country, and to the individual then representing us at the Court of Grat Britain, to vote for confirming his nomination.

From the National Intelligencer.

A correspondent desires us to bring before our readers the subjoined extracts from a Speech delivered by Mr. Van Buren, in the Senate of the United States, on the subject of the Colonial Trade, on the 24th February, 1827. He desires this, because he says that by this Speech the Ex-Secretary is, in reference to these instructions to Mr. McLane, literally condemned out of his own mouth. The force of this remark every one will recognize after reading what follows:

Extract from a speech delivered by Mr. Van Buren in the Senate of the United States, 24th February, 1827:

"If we direct our attention to the ground which Mr. Canning has assumed, there *can be,* on this side of the Atlantic, *no difference* of opinion. It is indefensible in its principle, and unjust in its application."

"In a government like ours, founded on freedom of thought and action, imposing no unnecessary restraints and calling into exercise the highest energies of the mind, occasional differences of opinion are not only to be expected, but to be desired. But this conflict of opinion should be confined to subjects which concern ourselves. In the collision which may arise between the United States and a foreign power, *it is our duty to present an unbroken front.* Domestic differences, if they tend to give encouragement to unjust pretensions, should be extinguished or deferred; and the cause of our *government* must be considered as the cause of our *country.*"

"The humiliating spectacle of a foreign government speculating for the advantage which it may derive from our dissensions, will, I trust, never again be the reproach of the American people."—*Reg. of Debates, Vol. III, page* 478.

From the U. S. Telegraph.

The Official paper, knowing that any man of honor and honest feelings must see that the vote of Mr. Calhoun, on the rejection of Mr. Van Buren's nomination, was such as he ought to give, with his impression of the nominee, is forced, in order to excite odium against him, to the absurd charge of his being an aspirant for the Presidency, and of his having formed a coalition with Mr. Clay. There is not a sensible man in the country who does not know that both of them are without shadow of foundation. He neither seeks nor desires the Presidency, or any other office. If he is an aspirant, his aspirations are to serve the country in this great and difficult crisis of her affairs—to bring back to the administration of the Government the principles of the constitution—to reduce unnecessary taxes—to introduce economy in our disbursements—to restore peace and harmony to our distracted country, and to give due ascendency to talents, virtue and patriotism. These, and not office, are the objects of his ambition, as is well known to all who know him, both friends and foes. In placing manfully and candidly before the country his sentiments, on a great constitutional question, in which he knew that he stood in a small majority, he voluntarily retired from the Presidential canvass when his prospects were strong, and gave the highest possible proof that he was not an aspirant for that high office, as falsely charged in the Globe. Nor is the charge of coalition with Mr. Clay less untrue. There are no public men in the country whose opinions are more opposite, as regards the principles of our government—the measure of policy that ought to be adopted, and the mode in which the Government ought to be administered. There is scarcely a point in which there is a coincidence of opinion between them; but, while he differs from Mr. Clay so essentially, he differs not less essentially from that political system which has been recently introduced from Albany, the sole object of which is office, and its measures the party discipline, proscription, and corruption. If the Globe supposes, that by making the false charge of coalition, it can compel the Vice President to support this profligate and abominable system, it has yet to learn the real character of the man—his inflexible discharge of duty—his pure and lofty character—and invincible firmness of purpose.

He stands with his State aloof from all party movements, scorning to intermingle in the contest; but, with a firm determination to discharge his duty to the Constitution and to his country, regardless of consequences, not caring who may or who may not be affected. It is a position which gives no power—which leads not to office or advancement—but it is proud, independent, and virtuous; and not all the slanders or calumnies of the Globe can possibly deceive the American people in relation to it.

Mr. Adams and the Tariff.—We have before this stated that we had subsequently received information satisfying us that we had at first interpreted too favorably the language used by Mr. Adams in Committee—drawing from it a more extended inference than he, perhaps, intended; and, in fact, making too much of the matter. We were surprised at his making any admission in our favor, and inferred too hastily it seems, that he used the word *relief* in the same sense in which it is here understood. It is rather matter of regret than of consolation to us, to observe that other presses, both of those on our side, and those against us, have fallen into the same error with ourselves, on first reading the language used by Mr. Adams. We are now further assured by a letter from Washington, that although Mr. Adams did undoubtedly use the strong language reported, he is disposed to dissuade our inference, and that his course in the House will shew, that the "substantial relief" which he will recommend "to satisfy the South," will be no more than such a reduction as, slightly affecting some protected articles, will leave the principle of protection unimpaired; a reduction differing little in fact from that recommended by Mr. McLane, and which will never satisfy the South.

Since writing the above, we have seen an article in this morning's *Courier,* from the United States *Gazette,* stating that a known *Tariff* member of the Committee has expressed himself fully satisfied with the views entertained by Mr. Adams—and that he does not contemplate any concession, which shall affect the protected interests.

Charleston Evening Post.

Col. Benton in his late speech, thus speaks of the Bank of the United States:

"It carries all before it! It bestrides, as a Colossus, the prostrate charter which Congress gave it, claps a foot upon a word here, and a phrase there, rears *her* gigantic form above all law—and bids places an empire at defiance! And yet there are people to talk about new restrictions to bind the gigantic power; as if it was in the destiny of man the weaker should ever bind the stronger party! Sir! We are engaged with the real presence of the fabled monster—once believed to be the fabulous creation of frenzied poets—that monster which art nor power can ever bind!—Which changed its form, at will, from bird to beast—from lion to serpent—from serpent to water—from a river of flowing water, to a column of blazing fire! and thus eluded the act of receiving them, the grasp and catch of every chain that was thrown upon him.'

The comment upon this specimen of the Bombastic, given by the New York Commercial, is the following:

"Blood an 'ounds! what a *critter* this Bank must be! And if nobody don't believe nothing of this 'ere what Senator Benton says, why then he don't know nothin about it, as nobody knows on, that's flat."

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG, JAN. 26.

Free Negroes and Mulattoes.—Yesterday, Mr. Brodnax, from the Select Committee on Slaves and Free Negroes, reported a bill to the Legislature devising the ways and means for deporting free negroes, and such as may become free, to Liberia. The bill is a long one, but its principal features are, the appropriation of $100,000 dollars for the current year, and 200,000 dollars per annum, for succeeding years, to the transportation of free negroes to Africa. The Governor, Executive Council, and Treasurer, are constituted a Central Board to superintend the execution of the act, with power to constitute other Boards at Norfolk, Fredericksburg, Petersburg or other places, to aid in the superintendence.

The Legislature of Virginia has passed a law concerning the militia, which, among other provisions, has one limiting the fine for non-attendance at any "company, battalion, regimental, or other muster," to *seventy-five cents.* During the debate in the Legislature on this subject, Mr. Goode, one of the members of that body, observed that perhaps he ought to be the last to interfere, being, as is presumed, the only *private* present!

The Legislature of Alabama adjourned on the 21st ult. Among the acts, is one to exempt all churches from taxation; an act extending the jurisdiction of the State of Alabama over the Territory according to the geographical boundaries within the limits of said State, and for other purposes; and an act to prevent the introduction of slaves into Alabama. The latter contains, among others, the following provisions: Emigration and settlement of free negroes prohibited. Also prohibits any person or persons from teaching any free person of color or slaves to spell, read or write. It also subjects owners of slaves to indictment and fine of five hundred dollars, who shall neglect or refuse to feed and clothe their slaves in a proper manner. It also prohibits any person of color from preaching, or haranguing any assemblage of slaves, unless in the presence of five respectable freeholders, and also requires such persons to obtain a license from some regular body of professing christians in the neighborhood to whose society or church such negro belongs.

We find in the Washington papers, the following important decision of the Supreme Court of the United States:

United States v. *the State Bank of N. Carolina*—Mr. Justice Story delivered the opinion of the Court, ordering it to be certified to the Circuit Court of the United States for the North Carolina District, as the opinion of this Court, that the priority to which the United States are entitled, in case of a general assignment made by a debtor, of his estate, for the payment of debts, comprehends a bond for the payment of duties executed anterior to the date of assignment, but payable afterwards.

The citizens of Newbern, always in the van of every improvement calculated to advance the character of the State, are about forming a Literary and Scientific Association, to be called the Newbern Lyceum. It is to have a Reading Room connected with it, and one of the regulations adopted for its management is, that no publication of a *political* nature shall, on any account, be admitted within the Room, nor any discussion of the same kind be ever allowed. Great practical benefits have been derived from similar Associations in the Northern and Middle States.—*Rel. Rep.*

Caution.—An out house in this city took fire a few days ago from the embers of ashes which had been deposited in it; which but for timely discovery, must have resulted in very serious consequences. This circumstance is mentioned for the purpose of reminding the citizens of the great danger of a careless management of ashes—an article which should never be placed in a wooden vessel or house for keeping, until the cinders are known to be extinguished. Sad experience has taught the important lesson thousands of times!

Rel. Sec.

FOOLSCAP AND LETTER PAPER FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 14, 1832.

Our Market.—The increasing animation in our market, has induced us to pay particular attention to the correction of the prices current in to-day's paper. It will be seen that Cotton has risen considerably. The highest price quoted has been paid for prime qualities.

The great length of Mr. McQueen's speech against the Appropriation Bill, in the House of Commons, and the press of other matters of interest, reluctantly oblige us to decline its publication. To balance the account, we shall omit also Mr. Long's & Mr. O'Brien's speech—on the other side. The next Register will probably contain Mr. Haywood's second, and perhaps Mr. Gaston's first speech, which, if so, will be copied into our next. These will be followed by Mr. Henry's, and Mr. Gaston's second, which closed the debate.

Fire.—We regret to learn, that a fire broke out in the village of Ashborough, Randolph county, N. C. which was not got under until seven buildings were consumed. It originated in the store of John B. Troy, Esq. probably from the fire which was left on the hearth when the clerks retired to rest. Its progress was stopped at Hoover's Hotel, by blowing up an adjoining store. We did not learn the names of the sufferers, except Mr. Troy, whose loss is supposed to amount to four or five thousand dollars.

Another.—The dwelling house of Dr. B. Gaspeyre, in Bladen county, with nearly all its contents, was destroyed by fire on Thursday last. The fire was communicated to the roof by a spark from the chimney.

The Mails.—During the fine weather of last week, the mails failed repeatedly from beyond Richmond. They nearly all, however, came up yesterday morning, and brought us many interesting matters—among others, the speeches of Messrs. Brown, Smith, and Forsyth, in favor of Mr. Van Buren. Of these, we have selected Mr. Brown's for republication, because he is a Senator from this State, and because of its being shorter than the others. We had previously put Mr. Marcy's speech in type. As it is the all-engrossing subject of the political world, our readers will probably thank us for devoting so much space to it.

Many of the real thorough-going Jackson papers, (particularly in this State,) have not as yet published one of the speeches delivered in the Senate on Mr. Van Buren's nomination. Are they afraid to give their readers light? They have found room for long comments of their own, and for the slanders and misrepresentations of the Court paper, the Washington Globe. Will the public be satisfied with *such* statements of the grounds on which the nomination was opposed?

An attempt is made by the Globe and its followers, to produce an impression that the opponents of Mr. Van Buren declined a proffered investigation into the charges against him. It is only necessary to read the first part of Mr. Poindexter's speech which we publish to-day, to set this matter in its true light. Mr. P. declared that he had statements made by high authority, which he was bound to believe until disproved; and called upon the friends of the nominee to disprove them if they could by instituting an inquiry. Why was that inquiry not instituted? Because no good could result from it to Mr. Van Buren.

Mr. Branch.—In consequence of a remark in the published speech of Mr. Forsyth on Mr. Van Buren's nomination, that "sombody, one of the late Secretaries," was a "volunteer reporter of confidential conversations with the Chief Magistrate," Mr. Branch felt himself called upon to demand an explanation. He accordingly sent his friend Mr. Carson with a note to Mr. Forsyth, to know if Mr. F. meant to apply the offensive remark to him. After some correspondence, Mr. F. disclaimed such an intention, and the affair terminated. It thus appears that Mr. Branch is the Secretary alluded to in the speech of Mr. Poindexter.

Congress.—In the Senate, since our last notice, Mr. Hill of N. H. has spoken three hours on the Tariff resolutions; and was followed by Mr. Clay, who spoke more than two hours on Thursday, about three hours on Friday, and more than three hours on Monday. Crowds are said to have flocked to the Senate, on each day, to hear Mr. Clay; and his speech is said by the Nat. Intelligencer to have been "equal in all points—in power, in eloquence, and in effect—to any of his best efforts of former days." When he concluded on Monday, (says the Nat. Int.) he "was briefly replied to by Mr. Smith of Md., between whom and Mr. C. some passages followed, of so warm a character as to call forth the interposition of the Chair." Mr. Hill of N. H. further replied to Mr. Clay, and was followed by Mr. Mangum of this State, who delivered an "able and argumentative speech against the protecting system." Mr. Tyler of Va. succeeded him, on the same side. This is the only subject of importance which has occupied the Senate.

In the House of Representatives, the appropriation bill is still the principal topic of debate. The friends of a low ratio have twice succeeded in striking out 48,000. In the first instance the motion was carried by a vote of 96 to 96; but on the following day it was reconsidered, and the debate prolonged for several days. Unsuccessful attempts were made to insert 44,500, 45, 46, 50, 44, 47, when at length 44,460 was inserted in lieu of 48,000, by the casting vote of the Speaker, the votes being 97 to 97. All the members from this State voted against 44,400, except Messrs. Barringer, Carson, and Williams. On the succeeding day, the subject was again discussed, and motions made to strike out 44,460 and insert 44,500, 43,300, 47,300, 49,000, 42,300. Finally, a motion was made to reconsider the vote by which 48,000 was stricken out, but before the question was taken, the House adjourned. If 44,400 should prevail, no State would lose any of its present representation, and the whole number of members would be increased to 259, of which N. Carolina would have 14, with a fraction of 18,358; but should 48,000 succeed, we should have 13, and a fraction of 15,885.

The Tariff.—Mr. McDuffie, from the committee of Ways and Means, has made a long report against the Tariff, concluding thus:—

"Upon the whole, then, the protecting system is utterly ruinous to the planting States, injurious to the Western States, and exclusively beneficial to the manufacturing States; and ought to be abandoned with all convenient and practicable despatch, upon every principle of justice, patriotism, and sound policy."

The following bill accompanied the report:

A Bill to reduce and equalize the duties on imports.

Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the 30th day of June next, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on all iron and steel, salt, sugar, cotton-bagging, hemp, flax, and manufactures of iron, cotton, and wool, imported into the United States, duties of 25 per centum *ad valorem* and no more until the 30th of June 1833; after which the said duties shall be 18¾ per centum *ad valorem*, and no more, until the 30th of June, 1834; after which, the said duties shall be 12½ per centum, *ad valorem*, and no more.

And be it enacted, That from and after the 30th day of June next, there shall be levied, collected, and paid on all other merchandise imported into the United States, 12½ per centum, *ad valorem*, and no more; except such articles as are now imported free of duty, or at a lower rate of *ad valorem* duty than 12½ per centum.

The Nat. Intelligencer of Friday last says, "It is expected that the Committee of Ways and Means will report a bill to-day to re-charter the Bank of the U. S." Petitions in favor of the Bank were pouring in from all parts of the country—many of them from the local Banks. One from Baltimore was signed by 2000 citizens, at the head of whom was Charles Carroll, of Carrollton.

Both Houses have resolved to celebrate the Centennial Birth-day of Washington, and have appointed Committees to make the necessary arrangements.

It appears to be the settled practice of the Government, to give to the States their relative weight under the *new* census in the election of President and Vice President. That is, that each State shall, in the coming election, be entitled to as many Electors as it shall be entitled to have Senators and Representative in the *next* Congress. In 1792, immediately after the first Census, the number of Representatives was increased from 65 to 105. The Presidential Election came on in the Fall of that year. And Congress enacted, that the votes for President should be equal to the increased number of members, and not to the number in the Congress then existing. So also in 1812, at the second election of Mr. Madison. We had always supposed that a different construction had been given to the Constitutional provision on this subject; but confess that the reasons stated for the established practice are sound. It would not certainly be right that the popular will in the election should be defeated by keeping out of view an enumeration which has actually been made, and holding to a very different enumeration made ten years ago. If the ratio be fixed at 48,000, of which there is a strong probability, Ohio will gain 5 members, and Virginia lose one. Of course Ohio ought, in the Presidential election, to have the benefit of her great increase of population.

The following is the number of members to which each State will be entitled under a ratio of 48,000:

Maine,	8	North Carolina,	13
New Hampshire,	5	South Carolina,	9
Massachusetts,	12	Georgia,	8
Rhode Island,	2	Kentucky,	12
Connecticut,	6	Tennessee,	13
Vermont,	5	Ohio,	19
New York,	39	Indiana,	7
New Jersey,	6	Mississippi,	2
Pennsylvania,	28	Illinois,	3
Delaware,	1	Louisiana,	3
Maryland,	8	Missouri,	2
Virginia,	21	Alabama,	5
		In all,	237

The New York Courier & Enquirer is now printed on a sheet larger than any other paper in the world. The Editors have lately issued a weekly paper at $3 per annum, embracing all the reading matter of the daily papers of the week. It is really fatiguing to the eye to wander over such a mass of matter.

U. S. Bank.—The Legislature of Pennsylvania has passed a resolution, instructing its Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their exertions to obtain a renewal of the Charter of this Institution. In the Senate the resolution passed unanimously, and in the House by a vote of 77 to 7.

The Senate of New York has passed a resolution against the Bank, by a vote of 20 to 10.

A well-timed Rebuke.—Those who have been venting their spleen in personal attacks on Mr. Webster, and others, instead of attempting to justify Mr. Van Buren, will feel the force of the following rebuke, coming as it does from a Jackson paper:

FROM THE AMERICAN SENTINEL.

The editor of the Washington Globe says, that, in due time, he will expose the utter shallowness of the pretences by which the rejection of Mr. Van Buren is attempted to be excused, *by facts and reasonings the most conclusive.* This is the proper course to take, in reference to the question, and the only one that will be sustained by a high-minded and intelligent people. At the same time, what a severe and merited rebuke does it convey to those pretended Jackson editors, who, instead of seeking for *facts* and *reasonings* to convince the understanding, resort to mere ribaldry and personal abuse, for the purpose of exciting the passions, and reviving the worn-out prejudices of their readers.

From the National Intelligencer.

The Editor of the Offical paper in this city, after disclaiming as his property the notable proposition to *cut down* the Senate and take from it the constitutional control over appointments to office, continues to arraign the Senate on the charge of contumacious resistance of the President's pleasure. In that paper of yesterday, for example, he calls the negative upon Mr. Van Buren's nomination an "act of violence against the Chief Magistrate." The flatterers of the Stuart Kings of England never claimed for them much more arbitrary authority than is claimed for the President by this and other organs of the Administration. According to the Globe, the offices of the Government are *his*, the power of appointing is *his* absolutely (for it is pronounced an act of *violence* in the Senate to control it;) the Negotiations abroad, too, are *his;* and even the power of legislation is claimed to be *his*, through a constructive interpretation of the unlucky clause of the Constitution which confers on the Executive the *veto* power. If the people of the United States are already so forgetful of the grounds and principles of the Revolution as to uphold these doctrines, or those who preach them, they are fit subjects for the rule of any despot. What did James I. say to *his* Parliament, when they took it into their head to imagine that they formed a part of the Government? He told them "that all their *privileges* were derived from *his* grant, and he hoped that they would not turn them against him." What did the government paper tell us the other day? That the negative vote of the Senate on Mr. Van Buren's nomination was believed to be "the first instance in which a President of the United States has been denied the *privilege* of employing in *his* negotiations abroad an agent in whom he was disposed to confide." And what does the Globe now tell us? That this denial of a privilege is "an act of violence against the Chief Magistrate." Truly we are coming to a pretty pass when the ordinary exercise of powers expressly confided by the Constitution to the Senate, is denounced as a breach of the privilege of the President, [we do not yet call him King,] by the Journal which proclaims itself to be the organ of the President. Yet even this monstrous and groundless pretension is out-done by the presumption of some of the organs of "the party" elsewhere, who pour out unmeasured abuse upon the Senate for the independence of their action. The history of England in the seventeenth century furnishes few odious doctrines or practices in government to which a parallel cannot be found in those which are advocated by the ultra prints of "the party" in this country. From the consequences of such anti-Republican doctrines we rely on an ever-watchful Providence to deliver us.

The Supreme Court is expected to adjourn during the next week. Since our last, Henry G. Smith has obtained County Court Licence, and Nicholas W. Woodfin, of Buncombe, has been admitted to Superior Court practice.—*Ral. Reg.*

We learn that Henry M. Miller of this City, has been appointed Agent of the Branch of the Bank of Newbern, in this place, *vice* B. A. Barham, deceased.—*Ib.*

The first Move!—The New York Courier and Enquirer has placed in glaring capitals under its head, the name of Martin Van Buren, as the Jackson candidate for the Vice Presidency.

AMERICAN NEWS via ENGLAND.

From the Hampshire, (England) Telegraph.

The Onyx, Stephen Brown Master, arrived here yesterday, in twenty-five days from New York, with a cargo of cotton and tobacco, and waits for orders. The weather was remarkably mild at New York, and that city was very healthy. The balloting for the new President was going on, the majority of suffrages being in favor of Mr. Wirt.

New York, February 2.

The North America, from Liverpool, brings dates to the 1st ult., ten days later than those received yesterday. The chief subject, as to England, is the rapid and unparalleled extension of the Cholera in the town of *Gateshead*, suburb of Newcastle, and connected with it by a bridge over the Tyne; where it seemed to burst forth at once with fearful mortality—40 or 50 cases occurring each day. This is, in part, ascribed to the excess, among the lower classes, consequent upon the celebration of the Christmas holidays. It had also appeared in Scotland, at Haddington, near Edinburg, and in Wales.

The law for the abolition of an hereditary Peerage in France, had passed the House of Peers. The effect of this law will be more felt in England, where so many are already disposed to question the necessity or use of an hereditary peerage, than in France, where that branch of the legislature was much less influential

An absurd report, received in Paris by the way of Corsica, of an insurrection in Rome, in which the Pope was said to be killed, and the Castle of St. Angole taken, excited momentary attention, but was soon perceived to be wholly unfounded.

Ireland.—Serious riots had occurred at Waterford, on account of the Tythes. A collection of 6000 or 7000 persons having been fired on by the police, attacked the latter in their turn, with pitch-forks and other weapons, and killed 19 of their number, including a Capt. Gibbons.

O'Connell has issued what is called "*a writ,*" to convoke what may be termed a *Parliament*, to be held at Dublin on the 7th January, to take into consideration the affairs of Ireland.

Liverpool, Dec. 31, 1831.—The market is firm for Cotton. Sales to day 2000. The import this week is 6100, and the sales are 13,720 bags at full prices, viz: 180 Sea Islands, at 10½d to 14d; 40 stained do. 5⅜ to 7d; 880 Boweds, 4⅞ to 6⅞d; 860 N. Orleans, 5⅛ to 7⅛d; 2,000 Alabamas, 4¾ to 6¾d; 970 Pernams, 7⅞ to 7¾; 1,030 Bahias and Maccios, 6 to 6¾d; 1,180 Maranhams, 6 to 7⅞d; 10 common West Indies, 6⅞d; 170 Egyptians, 7¼ to 8d, and 500 Surats, 3¾ to 4⅝ per lb.

	American.	All kinds.
Cotton—The stock in the ports on the 31st Dec. 1831 was	179328 bales	320218
Import during 1831	607000	905000
	786328	1,225218
The present estimated stock in the ports	140000	275000
The exports have been	25000	80000
Leaving for consumption	621323	870218
Or per week	11748	16735
Last year	10608	15967
Increased weekly consumption	1540	763

As the returns from London and Glasgow have not yet been received, the above statement will not be quite correct, but we think it will prove nearly so. The stock in Liverpool, taken separately, is declared to be 212,340 bales, of which 136,790 are American. It will be observed that the stock in the ports is less than it was last year by 45,000 bales, 40,000 of which are American; the stock of other kinds remaining nearly as before; showing an increase in the consumption of 40,000 bales, and of American about 70,000.

The whole number of cases of Cholera at Sunderland, up to Dec. 28, was 528; number of deaths 197.

At Newcastle, total cases, 286; deaths 99.

At South Shield, 13 cases, 9 deaths.

At Gateshead, 143 cases in three days, 55 deaths. Many have died without being able to get to any medical assistance.

At Haughton le Spring, 29 cases, 14 deaths.

At Haddington, 6 cases, 4 deaths.

☞ A Baptist Camp Meeting will be held at New Union Meeting House, in Montgomery county, six miles South-East of Lawrenceville, to commence on Thursday night before the first Lord's day in May, 1832. *February* 1832.

MARRIED,

In this county, on Thursday evening the 2d inst., by the Rev. Mr. Buie, Mr. JAMES McFADYEN, of Robeson, to Miss FLORA McNEILL, daughter of Capt. Neill McNeill.

In this town, on Sunday the 5th inst. Mr. JACOB KESSEY, of Davidson county, to Miss CAROLINE M. DECOIN, of this town.

DIED,

In this place, on Tuesday morning the 7th inst., Miss ELIZA W. POTTER, eldest daughter of the Hon. Henry Potter, Judge of the U. S. District Court of this State. Miss Potter was for many years a professor of religion in the Presbyterian church in this place. She took a deep interest in every thing which related to the progress of piety in the midst of us. She devoted herself with unwearied assiduity to the Sabbath School connected with the church, and had the happiness of knowing before her decease that many whom she there instructed had found the Saviour. She was actively engaged in promoting the interests of the Redeemer's kingdom, till prevented by her last sickness; and even then, she testified to all around her, and to those who visited her, the preciousness of the Saviour in whom she believed. Her decline was gradual. From the time of the great fire in the last spring she was an invalid. Declining gradually for many months, she was enabled to view the certain approach of the last enemy at every step. For her, death had no terrors. She was ready to depart and be with Christ. Retaining her reason to the last, she sunk with composure into the arms of death. She now sleeps in Jesus, in the hope of a joyful resurrection.—[*Communicated*

In this town, on Sunday last, Mrs. ANN WADDILL, wife of Wm. Waddill, Jr. Esq. She was a pious member of the Episcopal Church, and it is confidently hoped that the long and painful illness which she was called to endure, has been blessed to her eternal good.

In Oxford, N. C., on Saturday the 4th inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH G. GILLIAM, wife of Col. Leslie Gilliam.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

In Hillsborough, on the 1st inst., ARCHIBALD D. MURPHEY, Esquire, after a lingering illness.

For several years, oppressed by the accumulated weight of misfortune and severe affliction, Judge Murphey has in a great degree been withdrawn from the public view. He had originally an engaging person and most fascinating manners, was a man of genius and a fine scholar. From 1814 to 1819, he was the most prominent Statesman in North Carolina, and perhaps there has been no individual, at any period of our history, possessed of such unlimited legislative influence as he had acquired and retained, from the commencement of the unfortunate attempts at the internal improvement of the State, until the partial failure of his plans gave a shock to public confidence.

In the Spring of 1819, he went upon the bench of the Superior Court, where he remained about two years, we believe, with high reputation for legal learning, dignified deportment, exemplary patience and promptness in the discharge of his official functions.

As a writer, his character is well known, and the highest compliment that can be paid to his memory is a reference to his works. For some years previous to his death, he was supposed to be engaged in preparing for publication, a history of North Carolina, which was looked for with much anxiety. How far he had progressed in its execution we have not been informed.

We have written these hasty remarks, because we were unwilling to announce the demise of an individual, who, for a long period of time, occupied so large a space in the public eye, without some reference to his history. His townsmen will doubtless do ample justice to his memory, and to them we look for his biography.

ARRIVED, February 11, Steamer John Walker, Capt. Patrick from Wilmington, with Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., to Mess. J. Martine, Pond & Brooks, A. Torrence, W. L. Hawley, E. J. Hale, D. McRae, E. L. & W. Winslow, J. M. Strong, J. M. Dobbin, W. S. Latta, C. T. Haigh, W. McIntyre, C. P. Mallett, Wilkings & Co., J. Waddill, Jr., of this place. Mess. T. Thompson, J. Newton, Stedman, Prince & Co., Pittsborough; Underwood, Marsh & Co., Chatham.

DEPARTED, Feb. 12, Steamer John Walker, Capt. Patrick, for Wilmington, with passengers, &c.

Coffee, Mill Cranks, & Vinegar.

RECEIVED BY STEAM BOAT JOHN WALKER,

25 Bags prime COFFEE,
10 bbls. Newark Vinegar,
6 Saw mill Cranks, which are made to order by scale laid down by a gentleman who has long been accustomed to use Cranks, of Swedes Iron, and warranted by the manufacturer, for sale by

J. WADDILL, Jr.,
South side Hay street, nearly opposite W. Whitehead's store.

February 14, 1832. 67-3t.

A Printing Establishment FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is disposed to sell the establishment of the

CAPE-FEAR RECORDER.

The RECORDER is the only newspaper in Wilmington; and there is reason to believe, will continue unopposed while impartially and temperately conducted.

The location of this journal, in the first seaport town of the extensive State of North Carolina, will immediately occur to persons at all conversant in topographical knowledge. There is a good second hand *Ramage Press;* and a sufficient quantity of small type, to carry on a newspaper of the size of the Recorder. It is believed, that less than $100, judiciously applied, would purchase all the additional ornamental type, that would be necessary for printing a variety of jobs in the best taste. The subscription list to the Recorder is not a long one, but the names are generally good.

To a single man who is a practical printer, who is unembarrassed; who is also industrious and persevering; the proprietorship of a paper in Wilmington, would afford present subsistence; and might inspire him with hopes of extensive patronage, at no distant day. For terms apply to

A. M. HOOPER.

February 8, 1832. 567-3w.5

Seed Oats, Brandy, &c.

300 Bushels black and yellow Seed OATS,
40 casks & bbls. back country Apple Brandy,
22 hhds. N. E. Rum,
40 reams wrapping Paper,
Barrels Mackerel, barrels Mullet &c.
For sale by

E. B. DRAKE,
Brick Row Haymount.

Fayetteville, Feb 14. 67 3t.

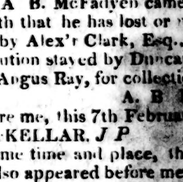
WANTED,

A few thousand feet of

ASH PLANK.

C. P. MALLETT.

February 14th, 1832. 67 tf.



SADDLE & HARNESS MAKING
Coach and Gig Trimming

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has again established himself in the above business, on the south side of Person street, Liberty Point, where he solicits a continuance of patronage. All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

JAMES SUNDY.

For sale, an elegant stick GIG.

February 14, 1832. 67tf.

State of North Carolina,
Cumberland Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1831.

Abraham Scott, vs. Quentina Scott. } *Petition for Divorce.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the *Carolina Observer* and *North Carolina Journal*, for three months, that the said Quentina Scott make her personal appearance at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, and answer, plead or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte*.

Witness, Edward Lee Winslow, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1831.

E. L. WINSLOW, *C. S. C.*

February 7, 1832 67 3m

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

THIS day, A. B. McFadyen came before me and made oath that he has lost or mislaid a JUDGMENT given by Alex'r Clark, Esq., against Gilbert Clark. Execution stayed by Duncan Ray and handed to him by Angus Ray, for collection.

A. B. McFADYEN.

Sworn to before me, this 7th February, 1832.

PETER McKELLAR, *J. P.*

At the same time and place, the above named Angus Ray, also appeared before me and made oath, that the above Judgment was payable to him and dated July 4th, 1831, for the sum of fifty-four Dollars and ninety-one cents principal money, with interest from or about the 23d of May last. I forewarn the said Gilbert Clark and Duncan Ray from paying the said Judgment to any person except myself.

ANGUS RAY.

Sworn to and subscribed, before me, this 7th February, 1832

PETER McKELLAR, *J. P.* (67 3tp)

Wholesale Prices Current.

MERCHANDIZE	Quantity rated.	From D.	From C.	To D.	To C.
Beef, Fresh in Market,	lb.		2½		3
Brandy, Cognac, 4th prf.	gallon	1	75	2	-
Peach	do		45		50
Apple	do				43
Bacon	lb		6		7
Beeswax	do		18		
Bagging	yard		15		17
Coffee, prime green	lb		15		15½
2d and 3d quality.	do		14		
Candles, mould	do		14		
Cotton, New	100lbs	8		8	87½
Corn	bushel		45		50
Copperas	100lbs	4		4	50
Flax	lb		15		18
Flaxseed, rough	bushel	1	50	1	60
Flour, superfine	barrel	4	75		
Fine	do	4	25	4	50
Fish, Herrings (none)	do			4	25
Mackerel, No. 3,	do			4	50
Mullet,	do			4	25
Feathers	lb		32		35
Gin, Holland	gallon	1	25	1	50
Country	do				50
Ginger	lb		12½		
Glass, American 8x10	50 feet	3	50		
10x12	do	3	75		
Hides, green	lb		4		
Ditto dry	do		10		
Iron	100lb	4	50	5	
Indigo, Bengal & Flotant	lb	1	50	1	75
Lime	cask			2	
Lard	lb		8		9
Leather, Skirting	do		27		30
Sole	do		25		28
Bridle	side	2	50	3	50
Lead, Bar	lb		7		8
Logwood	100lb	2	50	3	
Molasses	gallon		29		33
Nails, Cut, assorted	lb		7		8
Wrought	do		18		20
Shingles	1000	2			
Oats	bushel		35		37
Oil, Currier's	barrel	16		18	
Linseed	gallon	1			
Pork	barrel			10	
Plaster, Paris	ton	7	50		
Powder, Dupont's	keg	7			
Paints, White Lead	do	3		3	50
Spanish Brown	do	2		2	80
Yellow Ochre	do	2	50		
Rum, Jamaica	gallon	1	40	1	75
W. I.	do		70		80
New England	do		45		50
Rice	100lb	4		5	
Rags	lb		2½		3
Shot	bag	2		2	25
Sugar, Muscovado prime	100lb	9			
Common	do	7	50	8	50
Loaf and Lump	lb		15		20
Salt, Liverpool	bushel		75		
Turk's Island, &c.	do		62		70
Salts, Epsom	lb		10		15
Glauber	do		5		
Steel, American	do		8		9
E. Blistered	do		16		19
German	do		14		17
Saltpetre	do		15		18
Tallow	do		8½		9
Tea, Imp. & Gunpowder	do	1	75	2	
Hyson	do	1	37½		
Tobacco, Leaf	100lb	2	50	3	
Manufactured	do		5		20
Tin, ½ s	box	12		12	50
Wheat	bushel		80		85
Whiskey	gallon		32½		
Wines, Madeira, L. P.	do	2	50	4	
Sicily Madeira	do	1	25	1	50
Teneriffe	do	1	50	1	75
Malaga	do		70		80

Our Cotton market is animated, the article much sought after.

HENRY HORN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store in the Brick Row, 4 doors west of Messrs. Hall & Johnson's corner, and opposite the Planter's Hotel, where he is receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a general and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, &c.,

Which will be sold at prices as low as can be afforded in this market, either for cash or country produce. His assortment consists in part, of the following articles, viz.

20 Hhds. prime Porto Rico SUGAR
5 ditto Molasses
50 bags prime green Coffee
10 tons Swedes and English Iron
3 bundles hoop ditto
1000 lb. German and blistered Steel
60 set wagon Boxes
40 kegs cut Nails and Brads
10 ditto FFF Powder
8 ditto Pearl Ash
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
40 boxes 8x10 & 10x12 Window Glass
8 ditto bar Soap

Trace Chains, Shovels and Spades, Scythe Blades, Drawing Knives, Castings, Soal and upper Leather, Pepper, Spice, Race and ground Ginger, Nutmegs, Spanish Flotant Indigo, Copperas, loaf and lump Sugar, Shot, Lead, Saltpetre, Allum, Salts, shoe Thread, Cotton Yarn, Dundee Bagging, Twine, cotton and wool Cards, Segars, writing and wrapping Paper, Young Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder Teas, together with a number of other articles too tedious to mention.

Fayetteville, October 10. 49tf.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

R. COCHRAN, late of the Lafayette Hotel, has taken the large and commodious House known as the Planter's Hotel, at the foot of Hay Mount, on Hay Street, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. The General Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, where all the Stages arrive at and depart from.

Fayetteville, June 1. 31tf.

HENRY ERAMBERT, Merchant Tailor.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and customers, that he has just returned from New York, with a handsome assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, & fancy Vestings,

of the latest styles—

ALSO, a variety of fancy articles, viz—Bosoms, Collars, Stocks, Gloves, Suspenders, Flannel and Nett shirts and drawers—with an assortment of Gentlemen's and Children's Caps, &c. &c.

☞All orders will be thankfully received and well executed. H. E.

To Tailors.

The Subscriber being appointed agent of Aaron F. Saguezs, Fashioner of the city of New York, respectfully informs the trade, that they can be supplied with his patent Rule for Cutting, and also the Fall Fashions of 1831, by applying to the Subscriber.

ALSO inch measures, and Tailors drilled eyed Needles. HENRY ERAMBERT.

☞Two or three workmen will receive *extra wages* by immediate application.

Fayetteville, Nov. 15. 54-6m.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned as Agent for Robert Donaldson, Esq., of New York, is authorized to sell, on the most liberal terms, the following *very valuable and eligibly situated LOTS*, in the Town of Fayetteville, viz:

1 Lot South side of Hay Street, bounded by Hay, Donaldson and Franklin Streets, 100 feet front on Hay street, formerly occupied by the Bank of the United States, with the Materials upon it. The brick and stone supposed to be sufficient for the erection of a range of two story stores.

1 ditto North side of Hay street, 43 feet front, and running back to Old street. Said Lot being opposite the late Lafayette Hotel.

1 ditto South side of Hay street, late the Lafayette Hotel, with the walls as they now stand, 40 feet front, running back to Franklin street. In the opinion of *an experienced* architect, who has examined them, the walls may be used again.

1 ditto on Franklin and Donaldson streets, attached to the above, for Stables Garden, &c.

The above Lots may be improved so as to yield ten to fifteen per cent., and hold out to Capitalists, *who reside in the State*, a most valuable opportunity of making an investment. The only inducement which the owner has for parting with them, being that *he resides in New York*, and cannot with convenience attend to them.

TERMS.—A credit of 1, 2, 3, and 4 years, in equal instalments, purchasers giving bonds bearing interest from date, payable in New York, and secured by a mortgage on the premises. For further particulars, apply to JOSEPH BAKER, *Agent.* &c.

Corner of Dick and Russel streets.

June 21.—33-tf

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having *for the present*, opened an Office at his Dwelling House, on the corner of Dick and Russell streets, and provided himself with Warehouses in Campbellton, is prepared to carry on his business as usual.

All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded, as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business pertaining to a general commission agency.

He will also attend to the offering for discount, renewal and payment of notes at the different Banks in this place, *to which branch of his business he will pay particular attention*, and flatters himself, that from his general knowledge of the business of the place, he will be able to give satisfaction to his employers.

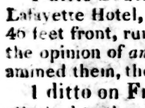
JOSEPH BAKER.

Fayetteville, June 27. 34tf.

H. MacLaurin

MAY be found at Mr. Latta's Store, one door west of the Planter's Hotel, where he will be happy to serve those who may favor him with their confidence, in the renewal or payment of Notes, at either of the Banks in this place.

Fayetteville, Sept. 14, 1831. 45tf.



Wanted,

A Journeyman *TIN PLATE WORKER*. To a good workman, of correct habits, constant employment and liberal wages will be given, by

JAMES MARTINE.

Fayetteville, Nov. 1. 1831. ‖52-tf.‖

LIME.

118 Casks of Thomastown, and 150 casks of Rhode Island white lump LIME, (a very superior article) just received and for sale by

E. L. & W. WINSLOW.

January 2, 1832. 61tf.

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received by the late arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & GROCERIES,

Also, an assortment of

BEST ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS,

All of which will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

August 8. 40tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Cotton Bagging, &c.

15 Hhds. prime St. Croix, Porto Rico & N. O. Sugar
25 Barrels Loaf and Lump do.
8000 lbs prime green Coffee,
50 pieces heavy Dundee cotton Bagging,
10 hhds. N. E Rum,
30 barrels old Rye Whiskey,
25 ditto do Apple and Peach Brandy,
5 ditto do Monongahela Whiskey,
10 half chests imperial, gunpowder & Hyson Tea,
Lemon Sirup, Almonds and Raisins, fresh,
Old Madeira Wine, pure Cognac Brandy and Holland Gin,—For sale low, by

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

October 25, 1831. 51tf.

Fresh Fall Goods.

HENRY L. JONES,

HAS this day received per Steamboat Henrietta, a fresh supply of superfine
Blue, black, olive, claret and mixt CLOTHS,
Also, extra fine dark mixt SATINETTS,
1 case low priced do. ditto,
A great variety of fancy, plain and colored Gros-de Naples and Gros-de-Berlin Silks,
10-4, 12-4 & 13 4 rose Blankets,
Do. Merseilles Quilts and Counterpanes,
Green, white, red and blue Welch Flannels,
Irish Linens, Long Lawns, bird-eye and Russia Diapers,
1 case super heavy Bed Tick, *(really good.)*
A variety of silk, worsted and cotton Hosiery,
Jaconett, Swiss and cambric Muslins,
Corded Coats, 6-4 Cambric and furniture Dimities,
Gentlemen's Vesting, of extra quality,
ALSO,
A variety of other *GOODS*, which makes his assortment very complete; all of which will be sold at a small profit.

October 24, 1831. 51-t.f

Auction and Commission MERCHANTS,

AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public, that for the present, they have taken the second Store in the large three story brick house foot of Haymount, known as the Ashe Buildings, where they offer their services in the line of their business, they have large and convenient Ware Houses, and are well prepared to receive Cotton and other produce, which will be forwarded or sold as directed. Goods and Merchandise received and forwarded with promptness to orders.

☞ They have on hand a good supply of GROCERIES.

WILLKINGS & CO.

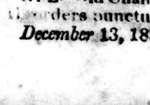
DRUGS & MEDICINES.

Dr. J. H. Dickson,

HAS just received a general assortment of fresh and genuine Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatter's Materials, &c. &c, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms, at his store in Mac Rae's Long Building, Hay street, two doors east of the Post Office, among which are the following:

Arrow Root, Arsenic, Annatto, Aloes, Alcohol; Acids, Acetic, Benzoic, Sulphuric, Muriatic, Nitrous, Nitric, Oxalic, Prussic, Tartaric, Citric; Æther, Sulphuric, do. Nitrous; Bark, Peruvian, Angustura, Cascarilla; Balsams, Copaiva, do. Solidified, do. Tolu, do. Peru; Calomel, Cantharides, Camphor, Colchicum, Caustic, Lunar, do. common; Cinnamon, Cubebs, Chloride of Lime, do. of Soda; Cream Tarter, Epsom Salts, Ergot; Extracts, Belladona, Cicuta, Dandelion, Hyoscimus, Gentian, Colocynth, Jalap; Glauber Salts; Gums, Arabic, Assafœtida, Elastic, Gamboge, Myrrh, Shellac, Tragacanth, Hydriodate of Potash, Iodine, Iceland Moss, Ipecacuana, Isinglass, Jalap, Liquorice, Musk, Magnesia, lump, Calcined and Henry's; Oils, Almond, Castor, Olive, Annis, Burgamot, Cloves, Cinnamon, Lemon, Peppermint, Savin, Opium, Quassia, Red Precipitate, Rhubarb, Rochelle Salts, Preston Salts, Sulphate of Quinine, Emetine, Piperine, Elaterium, Sulphate and Acetate of Morphine, Tartar Emetic, Vitriol, white, do green, do blue; Congress Water, Patent Medicines, a general assortment, and a great variety of miscellaneous articles.

November 15. 54tf.



The last Call.

THE Subscriber, after advertising since July last, in the public prints of this town, inviting those indebted to him, to come or send and settle the claims against them either by note or book account; and is very sorry to say, he has found *all* his *applications*, or with *very few* exceptions, totally neglected.

I will attend at my store on Market square, until the first of January, to settle the same, and after that day persons neglecting this notice will find their *notes* and *accounts* in the hands of the proper officers for collection. HENRY L. JONES.

Fayetteville, December 1831. 58-tf.

Just Received,

25 Bbls. and half bbls. No. 2, MACKEREL,
40 ditto ditto 3, ditto,
75 casks Thomastown LIME.

THOMAS FULLER.

November 15. 54tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having removed to Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public generally, as Commission and Forwarding Agent He has the use of a large Wharf with a convenient Warehouse, and hopes by strict attention to please all who may favour him with their business.

JONES FULLER.

☞*Refer to Messrs.* Thos. J. Curtis, O. P. Stark, and W. Whitehead.

July 26. 38tf.

PAINTING.

WHEELER & SIMMONS having this day associated themselves in Copartnership, will paint Coaches, Signs and Houses, Limner and Ornamental Work of all descriptions, at the lowest prices. They have taken a Shop opposite Geo. McNeill's Store, foot of Haymount.

N. B. Old Chairs repainted and regilt or bronzed. Orders punctually attended to.

December 13, 1831. 58-3m.

Removal.

P. DAILEY

Has removed to his former stand, south east corner of the Market Square, where he intends keeping a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and CUTLERY, as usual.

December 27, 1831. 60tf.

NEW CHEAP FANCY STORE.

CAMPBELL & McNAIR,

Having established themselves in the new Building on the north side of Hay street, a few doors west of the Market house, are now receiving a well selected assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

And will be receiving by every arrival from N. York, additional supplies. Those wishing to purchase by the quantity or otherwise, will please call and examine their stock, which is too large to enumerate the different articles in an advertisement. Among their Goods are a great variety of Cloths, Sattinetts, Bombazetts, Circassians, Plaids, Blankets, Linens, Prints, Silks, Muslins, Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, Umbrellas, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c. &c. They solicit the custom of their friends and the public.

H. CAMPBELL, Jr.
NEILL McNAIR.

Fayetteville, August 10. 40tf.

JOHN MUNN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken a Store in the Brick Row, north side of Hay street, foot of Haymount, where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia, the following assortment of seasonable

GOODS:

11 Hhhds. Porto Rico and N. O. SUGAR,
5 hhds. prime retailing MOLASSES,
25 bags prime green and old white Coffee,
5 brls. loaf Sugar, superior quality,
5 ditto Copperas,
5 ditto Glauber Salts,
35 kegs cut and wrought Nails,
20 pieces cotton Bagging,
10 coils bale Rope,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
2 tons Castings,
10 kegs FF and FFF Dupont's Powder,
20 ditto White Lead, ground in oil,
Imperial, Gunpowder and Hyson Tea,
Lamp Oil, Castor Oil and Spirits of Turpentine,
Epsom Salts, Alum, Saltpetre, ulphur,
Pearl Ash, Starch, Lampblack,
Frying Pans, trace Chains, Shovels and Spades,
Shot and Lead, fur and wool Hats, Shoes,
Cotton Cards, Tacks and Brads,
500 bushels Liverpool Salt,

Together with an assortment of *STAPLE DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, CHINA and CROCKERY WARE*, all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce.

Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 1, 1831. 52tf.

New Drug and MEDICINE STORE.

THE Subscriber is now opening a fresh supply of *MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS*, &c &c., which makes his assortment complete. He will keep always on hand, every article connected with the business.

THOS. J. JORDAN.

September 21. 46-tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has just received at his store, in Brick Row, three doors west of the Planter's Hotel, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Groceries,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
Shoes, Hats, &c.

Which he offers for sale very low for Cash or Produce.

JNO. McLERAN, Jr.

November 15. 54tf.

TAILORING.

DUNCAN SMITH respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from New York, where he has selected, at reduced prices, a general assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,

&c., suitable for the season, of the most fashionable colours, Goat's hair, Camblet, boiled ditto., of the best quality, assorted colours, Valentia, silk & woollen Velvets, Stocks, Trimmings of all kinds in his line, superior quality

He has also on hand, a large assortment of *NEEDLES*, superior to any ever offered for sale in this place, from No. 1 to No. 12. Darning Needles of all sizes.

DUNCAN SMITH.

He is also prepared to execute all orders in his line of business, promptly and neatly, at his usual moderate prices.

November 8.—53-tf. D. S.

Pleasant Summer Residence FOR SALE.

The Subscriber wishes to sell his Residence two and a quarter miles from the Market House in Fayetteville, and one mile from Cape Fear river, and running to the river, containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less, between the lines of Judge Strange, Mr. C. T. Haigh, Capt. Crusoe, Oliver P. Stark and others, with all the improvements thereon, viz., a comfortable Summer Dwelling, Stables and other out houses, on an elevated sand hill, commanding a view of the town, with several buildings below the hill, such as Barn, Blacksmith Shop, and Tools.—To any person wishing to purchase, I will always be ready to show the premises. I would divide the tract to suit purchasers, provided I could dispose of the whole.

☞I would hire out by the month or year, a good Blacksmith.

JOHN MURCHISON.

November 15. 54tf.Ap'l.

FOR SALE,

THAT healthy, beautiful, and commodious Residence on Hay Mount, at present in the occupancy of Thomas J. Curtis, Esq. For further particulars, apply to

JOSEPH BAKER.

Agent for Green Womack, Esq. of Pittsboro'.

Fayetteville, June 21. 33-tf

WILLKINGS & CO.,

Offer for sale, just received:

20 Hhds. prime bright MOLASSES,
7 ditto SUGAR,
8 casks Jamaica COFFEE,
10 barrels do do.
12 ditto loaf Sugar,
15 ditto Copperas,
25 ditto Mackerel, No. 3,
50 bags prime green Coffee,
10 ditto Spice and Pepper,
IN STORE,
150 casks Thomastown Lime,
Cotton Cards and Cotton Bagging,
Also, a well selected lot of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are *BLANKETS AND NEGRO CLOTHING*, well worth the attention of Farmers and Planters.

January 24.

WM. WIDDIFIELD,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

Respectfully informs his friends and former customers, that he has returned to this place, and resumed the above busines, in the Brick Row, directly opposite the Planter's Hotel, where he will be grateful for a renewal of their favours.

The portion of Goods already received consists of an extensive assortment of

Patent Lever and Plain

ENGLISH & FRENCH WATCHES,

With most articles appertaining to the business.

N. B. A constant supply of Hemming & Son's superior drill'd eyed NEEDLES, direct from the manufactory.

Fayetteville, Nov. 22. 55tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed their stock of Goods to the New Building directly opposite their Old Stand, where they have a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware Crockery Ware and Groceries,

Together with almost every other article of Merchandize, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, or exchanged for country produce. Call and see. HALL & JOHNSON.

For Rent,

That large and commodious *WAREHOUSE* on Gillespie street, with Cotton Shed, &c. Apply to H & J.

November 1, 1831. 52tf.

LEATHER & SHOE STORE,

At the sign of the Big Boot, three doors east of the Market Square.

WM. L. HAWLEY has just opened a large and entirely new stock of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kind, which he offers by the case, dozen or at retail, cheap for cash only.

ALSO,
Sole and upper LEATHER,
Harness and bellows ditto,
Skirting, coach and hat Linings,
Hog Skins and calf Skins,
Facing, padding and lining Skins,
Shoe Thread—Brushes in variety,
Blacking and black Varnish, &c. &c.

ALSO,
A few cases low priced fine HATS,
And a large assortment of wool HATS.

☞The MANUFACTURING BUSINESS extensively carried on, and every pains taken to please customers.

Fayetteville, October 26. 51-tf.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber is now receiving the following assortment of seasonable *GOODS* in his new Store, near the Sycamore:—

465 sacks Liverpool ground SALT,
23 hhds. SUGAR,
36 bags green Laguira Coffee,
20 ditto Rio or strong scented do.
10 hhds. Jamaica do.
15 brls. do do.
8 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
60 pieces cotton Bagging,
25 coils Rope,
5 tons Castings,
5 tons Swedes Iron, well assorted,
2 do English do. do.
40 boxes window Glass, 8x10, 10x12, 10x14 12x16, and 12x18,
40 kegs White Lead, ground in oil,
6 crates Crockery, opened,
1 ceroon Carracas Indigo, very good,
161 sides sole Leather, good brand,
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
3 bags Pimento,
3 ditto Pepper,
2 ditto Race Ginger,
Blacksmiths' Bellows, 26, 28 and 30 inches,
Anvils, Vices, Hammers and Screw-plates,
cut and mill Saws,
Lamp, Paint, and Tanner's } OIL,
Spirits Turpentine, by the gallon,
Wrought Nails, trace Chains & weeding Hoes,
Sheet and hoop Iron,
Cast, German and blister Steel,
Frying Pans, Scythe Blades and straw Knives,
Loaf Sugar, cotton and wool Cards,
29 kegs Dupont's FF & FFF gun & rifle } POWDER,
A good assortment of Shoes and Hats,
Counter, hearth, cloth and paint Brushes,
Twill'd Sacking and Osnaburgs,
Raisins by ¼ & ½ box—Cheese,
Calf Skins, upper and Morocco Leather,
Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets,
Saddles, Bridles, Collars and Martingals,

Together with a small assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery and Carpenter's Tools, Saltpetre, Alum, Spanish Brown, Verdegris dry and in oil, Red Lead, Madder, yellow Ochre, and chrome Yellow, with sundry other articles—all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce. Country Merchants, and dealers generally, are requested to call and examine for themselves.

THOMAS FULLER.

Fayetteville, October 25. 51tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having received the remains of their stock of Dry Goods saved from the late destructive conflagration, on the site of the store formerly occupied by them, North East corner of Market Square, respectfully invite the attention of the public generally.

Also on Hand,
Liverpool Salt,
Sugar and Coffee,
N. E. Rum,
Molasses,
Iron, &c.

HORTON & HUTTON.

June 31 33-tf.

Pittsborough Academy.

THE Exercises of this School will be resumed on the 1st Monday being the 6th of February next. Terms, the same as heretofore. Having rented a commodious house, I would gladly receive six young gentlemen as boarders.

P. LE MESSURIER.

January 15, 1832. 64-6w

To Hire,

TWO smart Negro *BOYS*, about 12 years old. Apply at this Office.

January 24. 64tf.

NEGROES for Sale.

A GIRL about 14 years of age, and a BOY about 10, for sale, for Cash or on a Credit.

Apply to the Editor.

January 24.

THOMASTOWN LIME.

200 Casks, in good order, for sale by JOHN HUSKE & SON.

December 28th, 1831.

All persons having accounts against the Subscriber will please present them for settlement:—And those indebted to him are requested to make payment. The balance of his stock of Goods, principally GROCERIES, will be disposed of on reasonable terms, for cash or country produce. WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

☞**One Gig and Harness** for sale.

January 23, 1832. 64tf

CABINET MAKING.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has again commenced the Cabinet Business in his New House on Bow street, near Eccles's Bridge, and a few rods west of the Market House, where, by diligent attention to the business, with the assistance of good workmen and a selection of choice materials, he flatters himself with giving satisfaction to those who may favor him with applications. He has for sale a small select assortment of articles in his line, of a superior quality, selected in N. York by a judge, consisting of

GLASS, Pearl, Rose, & Brass Knobs, assorted sizes
Secretary, Till, and Cupboard Brass locks,
Chest and trunk do do
Wood screws, Brads and Saddle tacks,
Patent Bedstead fasteners, Bedstead screws & Keys,
Cast and spring steel pannel Saws,
Do Hand, Tennon, Dove tail, bow and frett Saws,
Cast Steel firming and turning Chisels and Gouges,
Stand Ketches, thumb Bolts,
Spanish brown, Venitian red, red Sanders,
Pummice Stone, Glue, and Sand paper,
Hair Cloth, Damask & Blue Moreen,
Oil Cloth, different figures,
Looking Glass plates, 12 x 20 & 14 x 24,
Window do. 10 x 16, 12 x 16 & 13 x 18,
Best copal varnish, Portable Desk Locks & hinges,
Cast Steel plane irons (double,) Tooth plane do.
2 feet rules & steel bladed squares,
Fore, Jack, smoothing and tooth planes,
Varnishing, Furniture, and dusting brushes, &c.

DUNCAN McNEILL.

December 6th, 1831. 57-tf

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

10 Hhds. prime MOLASSES,
10 do good Sugar,
75 kegs Nails and Brads,
5 tons well assorted Iron,
German and blistered Steel,
Castings and wagon Boxes,
Window Glass and putty,
Blacksmith's Bellows, Vices,
Anvils and Hammers,
Frying Pans and trace Chains,
Share Moulds, assorted,
Logwood and Madder,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Nutmegs and Cloves,
Epsom and Glauber Salts,
Glue and Copperas,
Pearl Ash and Alum,
Crockery Ware,
50 bags Shot,
20 kegs Dupont's Powder,
Lorillard's paper Tobacco,
Bar Lead,
Bottles Spirits Turpentine,
30 barrels Mackerel,
50 sides Sole Leather, by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

July 18. 36tf

THE FAYETTEVILLE SELECT SCHOOL.

THE next Annual Course of this Seminary will commence on the first Monday of January next, and as heretofore, under the exclusive direction of Charles Stuart, Esq. It is intended that the School will still be very limited in its number of Scholars, but in addition to those whose particular attention will be devoted to the classics, a few will be received and taught exclusively, the English branches of education and the Mathematics, and with this view Mr. William Broadfoot has been employed as an assistant to Mr. Stuart, who we believe to be well qualified to teach those branches, and whose punctual regular habits justify us in recommending him to the confidence of parents and guardians.

The price of tuition for the Classical Scholar will be as heretofore, $40 per annum, and to the others Scholars $30 per annum. Board can be obtained in Mr Stuart's own family at the moderate price of $100, including washing, &c.

C. T. HAIGH,
C. P. MALLETT,
JNO. HUSKE,
ROBT. STRANGE,

December 7, 1831.

Notice.

ALL Persons are hereby notified, that we the Subscribers, Proprietors of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, have given a general Power of Attorney, to Mr. John Crusoe, to settle the affairs, and to act in future as our Agent to manage the concerns of said Company.

BENJAMIN RUSH.
SAMUEL F. NELSON.

Fayetteville, August 4th. 1831

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby notified, that I have given a general power of Attorney to John Lippitt, to act in future as my agent.

SAM. F. NELSON.

December 31, 1831. 61-3m

Notice is hereby given

THAT the power of Attorney appointing John Crusoe Agent of the Henrietta Steam Boat Co. and signed by Benjamin Rush & S. F. Nelson, proprietors of said Company, is revoked as far as respects the Subscriber's interest in said Company.

SAM'L F. NELSON,
per JOHN LIPPITT, Attorney.

January 3, 1832. 61-tf

NOTICE.—The public are hereby notified, that Mr. John Crusoe is the sole Agent of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, and that he is alone authorised to make contracts, and receive payments for freights. Persons having transactions with the Company, will please govern themselves accordingly, as no other agency, or authority will be recognized as valid.

BENJAMIN RUSH.

For the Henrietta Steam Boat Company.

Fayetteville, Jan. 4.